INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous insurance is a necessity.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1068

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INSURANCE
Indian insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

MR. ARTHUR MOORE DISCOMFTTED.

No Day For Moving "No-Confidence" Motion

RAILWAY BUDGET.

Mr. Aney Moves For Abolition Of Labour Member.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

It is understood that Government of India find it difficult to allot an official day for the discussion of Mr. Arthur Moore's "no-confidence" motion against President Patel. There are no more non-official days allotted in the present session

It is further understood that the President will disallow Mr. Mushir Hussain Kidwai's "no-confidence" motion against Sir James Crerar, Leader of the House.—A. P.

EARLIER.

There was considerable discussion in the Assembly lobby to-day about the position of Mr. Arthur Moore's no-confidence motion against President Patel.

Under rules the motion has got to be admitted by the President with the consent of the Leader of the House and if it comes for discussion there must be an official day. A report is current that a meeting of the Executive Council considered the matter this evening but no definite information is available.—A.P.

Second Stage Of Ry. Budget.

NEW DELHI, 21.

The second stage of the Railway Budget was taken up by the Assembly when it discussed the demands for grants.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukam Chetty was loudly cheered by all sections when, after his resignation in obedience to the Congress mandate and re-election, he was sworn in.

The first demand was for the Railway Board. Col. Gidney had three motions in respect of the standardisation of wages, the recent revised rate of wages on the E. I. Railway and the covenanting of employees outside India.

Col. Gidney thought that he had discretion to grade his own cut according to the importance which he attached to it.

The President maintained that questions of policy could not be raised except by token cuts of Rs. 100 or one rupee each.

Col. Gidney's motions were thus ruled out.

Mr. Aney moved the abolition of the additional post of Labour Member of the Railway Board. He assured the House that the motion was not against the person (Mr. Hayman) as such, but against the abstract question of policy—whether the examination of labour problems was done to the satisfaction of the House. Sir George Rainy, Railway Member, speaking last year for the creation of the additional member's post had argued that labour questions were looming larger and larger and the introduction of human elements was necessary in the purely railway mechanism.

G. I. P. STRIKE.

Proceeding Mr. Aney admitted that the present Labour Member Mr. Hayman was one of the ablest and hardworking officers but asked why nothing had been done for Labour to the satisfaction of the House. The Assembly sanctioned nearly twenty-five lakhs for the amelioration of labour last year, of which only eighteen lakhs had been spent and the balance had been allowed to relapse. If the Labour Member was created to give relief to the poorly paid railway workers why did he not prepare estimates in time to prevent the grant lapsing. There was the obvious conclusion that Mr. Hayman was kept busy doing some other work. There was general strike on the G.I.P. Railway, but this was not regarded as the proper time for doing anything for Labour. Nothing had been in fact done for the low-paid employees whose interests he was appointed to look after. On the other hand injustice was being done to them.

Dr. Ziauddin regarded Mr. Aney's objections as untenable. He agreed with Mr. Aney that the Railway Board should move faster in meeting the grievances of the employees.

INDIANISATION.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar recalled that since 1917 he had been urging the appointment of an Indian on the Railway Board. Messrs. Rau and Hayman had been appointed and both had received encomiums from the Railway Member. The policy of Indianisation should proceed faster. It

BODY OF AUTOCRATS.

Mr. Chamanlal agreed that personalities were not before the House but principle, namely, in what manner the Labour Member represented the workmen's point of view and influenced the Board. There was a deputation of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation before the Railway Member and certain members of the Board in May of last year. Twenty-five demands were placed by the deputation. What had the Labour Member done in respect of these twenty-five items? The Federation had not had a single line either from the Railway Member or the Labour Member or the Board to say that such and such a think had been done or would be done. As a matter of fact there was perfect non-co-operation from the Railway Board which was a body of absolute autocrats. Eight-hundred thousand men were concerned but nothing had been done by the Board.

60 HOURS A WEEK.

Proceeding Mr. Chamanlal wanted the Railway Board to incorporate in the Service contract a clause providing for a reasonable opportunity to the worker to know and answer whenever there was any charge against him.

Referring to the hours of work he stated he understood that the Government had a proposal to give effect to the Washington-Geneva Convention, thereby fixing 60 hours week. But the fixation of 60 hours was an exception obtained by the Government of India 10 years ago and he wanted to know when the Board was prepared to revise it. Mr. Chamanlal also drew the attention of the Board to the leave rules on Railways and wished the Government would tackle all questions by taking trade unions into confidence and by keeping in constant touch with them.

Government had recently announced that they intended revising the scales of wages by taking into account the prevailing wages in particular localities and by investigating what the standard of living of workers was in those areas. He maintained that the Government had not the machinery to investigate the standard of wages and the method they wished to adopt was a wrong one. The position on Indian railways, he said, was not a

Continued on page 10.

MEATLESS DAYS FOR MOSCOW!

—:o:—

Sequel To "Communal" Agriculture.

DEFEATING COLLECTIVE FARMS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Riga.—The Soviet enforcement of "communal" agriculture resulted in the wholesale slaughter of cattle, sheep and pigs by the peasants who consume meat themselves before joining "collective" farms.

Cattle in some districts, particularly Lower Volga and Caucasus, has decreased by 50 per cent. in the last few months. Peasants near Persian frontier are disposing of the herds by driving them into Persia.

Slaughter, which is contrary to the Soviet orders, has resulted in great shortage of meat in the towns. There is considerable discontent in Moscow owing to the authorities' decision to introduce 10 meatless days in a month.—Reuter.

SOVIET "IRRELIGION."

—:o:—

Archbishop Of Canterbury's Anxiety.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

"I propose to make the most exhaustive inquiry. I have received much information which greatly increases both the gravity and difficulty of the subject", declared the Archbishop of Canterbury in the course of discussion in the House of Lords on the subject of Soviet irreligion. He said he would once again raise the matter in Parliament when his investigation was complete.—Reuter.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 20.

It is understood that the Colonial Conference (at which Governors of the Crown Colonies will be chief delegates) will probably be held in London in June or July.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

BANDABILA LEADER'S BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The bail application of Bijay Chandra Roy, Leader of the Civil Disobedience Movement at Bandabila, who, along with others, is charged with attempted murder and rioting in connection with the alleged assault upon a collecting agent, has been rejected by the Sessions Judge.—A.P.

MRS. WHITLEY UNDERGOES OPERATION.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

Mrs. Whitley, wife of the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, Chairman of the Labour Commission, underwent an abdominal operation in a nursing home in Elysium Row this afternoon. It proved more extensive than was anticipated at first but the patient stood the operation well and her condition is quite satisfactory. The operation was performed by Major P. Fleming Gow, Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynacology at the Medical College, Calcutta. Sir Frank P. Connor was also in attendance.—A.P.

MONKEY GLAND OPERATION AT INDORE.

Sir Sarupchand Hukumchand, the Millionaire of Indore, has undergone a monkey gland operation by Dr. Voronoff and has, it is reported, paid the record fee of £14,000.—A.P.

NEW BROADCASTING COMPANY IN INDIA.

It is understood that a scheme has been drawn up for the formation of a new Broadcasting Company in India. It embodies some novel methods for asking capital and securing revenue and does not demand either Government control or Government subsidy, but proposes to place broadcasting under the direction and management of license-holders and the radio trade.—A. P.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

—:o:—

"BETTER THAN A DECADE AGO."

Comr. Kenworthy's Diagnosis.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Commander Kenworthy arrived at Croydon, to-day, by air from Paris. Describing the accident he said while flying from Gaza to Cairo mechanical trouble was experienced. The pilot decided to return to Gaza, but the machine was badly damaged by striking against a mound of earth. Nine people, who were on board the machine, were fortunately not injured. Despite the mishap he considered that flying was the best way of reaching India. He would travel by air on any future visit. Commander Kenworthy, who arrived at Croydon only a day behind the schedule, travelled by seaplane from Egypt to Athens and by train from Athens to Paris.

Interviewed by Reuter at Paris, he expressed the opinion that the situation in India was better than it had been for ten years.—Reuter.

Merging Of Imperial Economic Conference.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 20.

It is expected that the Imperial Economic Conference will be merged in the Imperial Conference, the chief concern of which will be economic rather than political problems. Reuter.

CONSTRUCTING BLOCKS FOR PARSI FAMILIES.

—:o:—

Col. Nanavatty Donates Rs. 10,000.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 20.

Colonel B. H. Nanavatty, C.I.E., has given a donation of eight thousand rupees for the purpose of building two blocks to accommodate poor Parsi families in Ahmedabad in memory of his wife and only son. The want of such blocks for poor Parsis has long been keenly felt in the city, and though a few such buildings have already been built by some philanthropic Parsis the need for more is still much felt. The Parsis of Ahmedabad are therefore under a debt of obligation to Colonel B. H. Nanavatty for his further supplying this much-needed want.

CALL TO MARWARIES.

—:o:—

On his way to Chhattisgarh to attend a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee which is to be held on the 23rd at Raipur, Seth Govinddas broke journey and addressed a crowded public meeting on the Congress programme under the presidentship of Seth Surajmal. He specially exhorted Marwaris, who were present in big numbers, to come forward in the coming struggle. He said so far the Marwari community has given much financial help to national causes, but now the time has come when it should come forward and sacrifice for the freedom of the country as well.

FINANCING OF ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

It is understood that Government are engaged in drafting a bill for financing Andhra University which, if ready, will be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Madras Council.—A. P.

KING NADIR KHAN ILL.

Ex-Court Doctor Hurriedly Summoned.

AMANULLAH READY TO RETURN.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Constantinople.— According to Afghan residents here King Nadir Shah is seriously ill and the ex-Court Doctor here has been urgently summoned to Kabul.

Members of Amanullah's family living here expect that Amanullah will arrive here on Sunday. It is alleged that Amanullah is prepared to return to Afghanistan if circumstances are propitious.—Reuter.

FRENCH CABINET.

—:o:—

M. Chautemps As The Premier.

M. BRIAND FINDS A PLACE.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Paris.—M. Chautemps has provisionally formed a Cabinet with himself as the Premier and the Minister of Interior, M. Briand, Foreign Minister, M. Besnard, War, M. Sarraut, Navy, M. Pietri, Colonies, M. Danielou, Marine, and M. Laurent Eynac, Air.

The portfolio of Finance will go either to M. Dumont or to M. Lemoureux. The appointments of M. Pietri as also M. Flandin (Commerce) and M. Ricolfi (Pensions) is subject to agreement of their parties.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Paris.—M. Tardieu has declined to enter the Chautemps Cabinet.

BRIAND TO CO-OPERATE.

Paris.—M. Briand has promised to collaborate with M. Chautemps who believes he should be able to form a Cabinet to morrow.

M. Tardieu has assured M. Chautemps that he would support any Government which would follow the line he adopted at the Naval Conference.—Reuter.

"A MISCHIEVOUS HOAX"

—:o:—

"No Indian Was Involved."

Mr. J. Clynes, Home Secretary, was questioned in the House of Commons regarding the recent discovery of the so-called bomb in the Indian room of British Museum.

Mr. Clynes said it was mischievous hoax and no person of Indian origin was involved. He referred to prosecution of young Englishman who had pleaded guilty to placing bogus bomb in Museum and who was fined twenty pounds and five guineas costs.—B. O. W.

BHUSAVAL BOMB CASE.

—:o:—

Army Inspector's Evidence.

JALGAON, Feb. 20.

At the resumed hearing of the Bhusaval Bomb Case in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Captain Lyons, Army Inspector of Poona was the first witness examined. He deposed that the pistol found in the bag of accused Sadasiv was in order, but the pistol of Bhagavandas was not in order.

Shirajuddin and Ghulammahomed from Lahore deposed that they prepared 24 pine-apple size bomb cases for Sukhdev who is now being tried in the Lahore Conspiracy case. Witnesses identified one pine-apple bomb case as prepared by him.

Ramanand, a motor driver from Jhansi deposed about a year one Harishankar hired his master's motor car and drove along with accused Shadasiv and two others about 23 to 24 miles in the Jhansi Lalitpur road. They stopped the car near a river in the jungle. The four occupants went into the jungle and returned after an hour. During their absence witness heard a gun shot.

Cross-examined, the witness said Europeans and several others used to visit that jungle for purposes of hunting.

After formal examination of two more witnesses, the court rose.—Free Press.

NO CASE FOR TRIAL AGAINST GHULAM NABI KHAN.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Paris.—Examining Magistrate has found that there is no case for trial with regard to the drugs discovered in the luggage of Ghulam Nabi Khan.—Reuter.

G. I. P. STRIKERS STILL FIRM.

Messrs. Ruikar And Ginwalla Wired To Go To Delhi.

ALLEGED FORCIBLE EVICTIONS AT POONA.

The strikers of the G. I. P. Railway, though they are firm and determined to fight their battle to the last ditch, are having many handicaps in their way. The first thing after the strike which every striker has to face is the supply of daily provisions for his maintenance. The strikers of the G. I. P. Railway are having this difficulty, feeling, as they do, the pinch of unemployment. Their grain-dealers who were giving them credit regularly, are withholding it, since the strike began. The strikers complained to their leaders and they intend to issue a bulletin advising them to hold out and remain firm in the strike.

MEETINGS.

Two meetings were held on Friday morning, one at Parel and the other at Bori Bunder. Mr. Ruikar, who has returned from his tour in his address to the strikers at both these places, assured the strikers that in spite of the forcible eviction imposed upon the poor strikers by the Railway authorities, the strikers were as firm as they were on the 4th of February when they declared the strike. At Sholapur, Nandgaon and Nasik some grain-dealers had expressed a desire to give grain free of charge.

The Railway authorities, he said, at some places were giving eight hours' notice to quit Railway premises instead of 24 hours' notice.

The Workshops at Parel, Matunga and Kurla remained closed.

MINOR ACCIDENTS.

Three minor accidents occurred at Victoria Terminus on Friday, while on Saturday morning one Chinaman was knocked down by a train at Matunga. These accidents, however, had nothing to do with the strike.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT?

—:o:—

Mr. Ruikar Leaves For Delhi.

While the Railway Budget is being discussed in the Legislative Assembly, speculation is rife as to how that body will treat the present strike in the G. I. P. Railway. In this connection it is interesting to learn that Mr. F. J. Ginwalla has received a telegraphic message from Dewan Chamanlal asking Messrs. Ginwalla and Ruikar to proceed forthwith to Delhi. Inquiries in the Union circles elicits the information that the workers are disposed to read more than what is contained in this crisp telegraphic message. They believe that such a telegram would not have been despatched and the immediate presence of the strike leaders asked for, if there is no strong move for a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the dispute. Mr. Ruikar, President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union left for Delhi on Friday night and future developments are being keenly watched.

B. B. & C. I. R. EMPLOYEES' HELP TO G. I. P. COMRADES

—:o:—

Union Contributes Rs. 1,000 As First Instalment.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employes' Union was held on Friday evening to consider the situattion created by the G. I. P. Railway strike. The Committee discussed the various phases of the question and ultimately sanctioned Rs. 1,000 as the first instalment of the Union's contribution towards the G. I. P. Railway Strike Fund. The Committee further authorised a general appeal to be made to all employees of the B. B. and C. I. Railway including the Superior Staff, irrespective of their being members or non-members of the Union, to contribute to the G. I. P. Railway Strike Fund five days' wages on the monthly pay-day during each month the strike continues. It has also invited volunteers from among the B. B. and C. I. Railway employees to collect the contributions. Regarding the declaration of a sympathetic strike, the Committee has deferred holding the ballot pending the meeting of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation which has been called for the 23rd instant and has deputed Messrs. Savardekar and Marcel Fernandes to proceed to Nagpur to represent the Union at the Federation's meeting.

ALLEGED HARASSING OF AGRA STRIKERS.

—:o:—

AGRA, Feb. 20.

It is alleged that the G. I. P. Railway strikers are being harassed by Railway authorities. A foreman among the strikers was arrested on a charge of alleged rioting, and is now let on bail. Another striker, it is alleged, was belaboured, and a flag he had with him has been forcibly removed from him. It is gratifying to note that a few private persons including Mr. Radhamohan Gokuldas have been doing their best for the cause of labour by rendering assistance to the workers. The strikers are reported to be calm and firm in their resolve to continue the strike till success is achieved.—Free Press.

FORCIBLE EVICTIONS FROM RAILWAY QUARTERS.

—:o:—

Women Assaulted At Poona.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 21.

Seven evictions were carried out by the authorities to-day. The women resisted but were dragged and assaulted. Strikers were excited but were kept calm by Mr Phatak and other Union people. Mr. Gadgil arrived on the scene and requested the strikers to be calm and peaceful. Strikers are firm. Manekbai has, this evening, filed a complaint with the Police against the sergeants who assaulted her. Wires of this incident have been sent to the Viceroy and the high railway authorities.

G. I. P. STRIKE AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The strike has started on the 4th instant and is still continuing. The Railway Administration and the strikers are firm in their attempts and the consequence is that the public, the Railway and the employees are put to great loss and inconveniences. The loss of Railway means the loss of India as the G. I. P. Railway is a Government railway, and, I fail to understand why the Government is not interfering to bring the situation to an honourable compromise. If this is not done at once I have to say that the Government of India is not guarding the interests of the Indian people.—Yours, etc.,

AN ANDHRA.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 9.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 21.

The local market opened at Rs. 262/4 for Broach A/May delivery and improved to Rs. 262/12 on scattered buying. At this level there was some nervous liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 260/12. There was some covering at this level and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

The New York Cotton market will remain closed on Saturday the 22nd inst:—

Broach A-May 262/4.
Broach, J-August 272/8.
Oomra Mar. 216/8.
Oomra May 223/8.
Oomra July 230/4.
Bengal Mar. 186.
Bengal, May 192/4.
Bengal, July 200/4.
Broach A.-May Highest 262/12
Broach A.-M. Lowest 260/12

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

February 168.70 plus 1.10.
May 174.70 plus 1.40.
Aug... 180.70 plus 1.30.

BOMBAY SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

The share market remained closed to-day on account of a "Mahomedan Holiday."

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	630	241,199
Central India	5,039	268,709
Barsi and Nagar	187	180,816
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	59,700
Berar	1,032	475,657
Central Provinces	2,190	247,051
Total Oomras	7,078	1,473,132
Dholera	1,817	73,381
N-W Provinces	122	129,032
Rajputana	124	28,974
Sind-Punjab	1,070	124,636
Broach	2,986	116,838
Doompta and Dharwar	..	44,300
Westerns-Northerns	..	14,892
Cocoanada	..	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	6,915
Persian	..	473
American	..	7,746
Egyptian and African	..	32,511
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	..	594
Total	13,197	2,053,554

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 13th Feb. This year.
Europe	5,575	398,112
Japan and China	13,177	635,278
Coast Ports	..	9,111
Up-country by Rail	..	53,870
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	66,898
Total	18,752	1,163,269

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Assurance Company, Ltd.
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Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL.
Authorised ..Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up ..Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed ..Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929.
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
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SILVER MARKET SITUATION.

—:o:—

Will There Be Import Duty ?

Bombay, Feb. 21.

There is no truth in the expectations of an increase in import duty on silver. However, the general belief is gaining ground that there is bound to be a material increase in the duty, and prices of both ready and Maha delivery are quoted at a substantial premium owing to an unusual demand. We see no justification in relying on rumours; as any increase in the import duty will upset foreign markets. When silver is cheap outside India, it will be unwise to increase duty and keep prices artificially high. About the prospective situation, the following remarks in the annual letter of Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. will be read with interest:—

"POSSIBILITY OF STILL LOWER PRICES."

"In view of the fall which silver prices have sustained, the future trend whilst obscure, is still a matter of great interest. It may be assumed that as far as Europe is concerned, there will be little likelihood of a revival of demand for coinage purposes, and the absorption by the film industry, though likely to become of increased importance, can scarcely yet prove a fully compensating factor.

We must turn once more to the possibilities of the great silver using countries of the East being able to shoulder the burden. Silver imports into India in 1929 will probably be about 65,000,000 ounces and into China about 130,000,000 ounces. In the case of the former country silver is a luxury, and, given a measure of prosperity, there is no reason why the demand for silver should not be maintained, for although movements to provide greater banking facilities for the masses of India are under examination, the time is still far off before the ancient custom of hoarding is likely to fall in disuse. Somewhat different is the case with China where silver represents the basis of currency. A continuance of the fall in the value of Silver might have a grave effect upon trade with China in view of the consequent depreciation of her currency in terms of gold.

Should the Indian Government continue their policy, there is an ample supply of silver to meet any demands which might arise for silver for special purpose.

Notwithstanding the decline witnessed during the year 1929, the outlook remains far from encouraging and a study of the conditions now obtaining in the market indicates the possibility of a STILL LOWER level of prices in the near future."

YARN MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 21.

The Yarn Market continues very weak and depressed in sympathy with heavy decline in Cotton and continued absence of satisfactory demand. Reports from up-country centres are very discouraging and buying is very limited. The local market is almost in panicky condition and dealers have been feeling very nervous during the last few weeks. They do not show any inclination to make any forward purchases and at present are seriously engaged in disposing of their stocks at the best available market rates. Railway strike has been also affecting the off-take which is now very low. In the present circumstances any definite improvement in prices or in the offtake is out of question in the near future. The present level of price is indeed very low but there is no confidence amongst the dealers and up-country buyers and so the tendency of Cotton Market is yet uncertain and buyers have been holding aloof.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Spot prices have been declining in the absence of satisfactory demand. Forward business is practically at a stand-still.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices are declining further owing to absence of confidence and limited offtake. Forward business is very small.

ART SILK YARNS.

Demand is yet not satisfactory and although prices are simply nominal they are mostly in buyers' favour. Forward business is practically nil.

INDIAN YARNS.

Stocks with the Mills have been gradually increasing and they find it very difficult to make sales of the same at anything like reasonable prices. Buyers are indeed scarce and have been buying only in small quantities and for immediate requirements. On the whole demand is yet very slack and tendency is yet uncertain.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/5 13/16
D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 1/15 Mar.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 1/16 Mar. 15 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 1/6 April 15 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1-6 1/8 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|8 April.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/4
Banks Selling T T 276 3/4
Banks Buying T T 275 1/4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 135 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 133 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 105 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 133 1/4
GAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 3/8.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 1/8 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 9/16 21st inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/4 20th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 20th inst.
London/Belgium 34.850 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19 1/2 20th inst.
London/Italy 92.85 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £4-4-10 7/8 19th inst. £4-4-11 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 19th inst. 19 13/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 19th inst. 19 11/16 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 5/16 19th inst. 43 1/8 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 7/8 per cent. 19th inst. 3 7/8 per cent. 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3 29/32 per cent. 19th inst. 3 15/16 per cent. 20th inst.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Banw Call 6 1/4 per cent nominal.
3 Mos. 5-1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone.— Steady.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta.—
Feb./March per cwt. 10/3 Sellers.
July/Sept per cwt 10-4/1/2 Sellers
Oct/Dec. per cwt 10/6 Sellers
C & F Bombay.—
Feb/March 10/4 Sellers
C & Karachi,—
Feb/March 10/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 20.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb., Spot.—
Sellers 8-1/4d.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 20.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton—Nominal £21:17:6. Feb/March.
Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton—Sellers £19:5:0 Apl/May.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, ton—Sellers £17:8:9 Feb/March.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—Sellers Feb/March £19:13:9.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 20.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt,—Sellers 39/6 Mar/Apl.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt,—Paid and further buyers 39 May/Aug.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 20.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality) Spot 10-3/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 20.

Silver:—China, Continent, and India sold market is quietly steady.
Spot 19-13/16
Forward 19-11/16

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

(Ex. Godown.)

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 492 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110 per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 1 To 6 Points Up.

GENERAL SELLING FOLLOW SHORT COVERING.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 4 points but with general selling a further decline of 7 points was established. As soon as the selling orders were executed the market assumed better tone under short covering and buying by Western operators. There was good covering demand from Bombay and the market improved 23 points from the lowest level. During the last quarter of an hour there was renewal of selling pressure and prices relapsed 11 points from the highest level and closed at a rise of 1 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 15.40C.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled rather steady and closed at a rise of 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points to 15.12C.

U. S. Port receipts were 4,000 bales and exports amounted to 10,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 13 to 14 points. There was heavy covering and by noon prices recovered about 5 points from the opening. Later on prices again ruled easy on poor response from American Exchanges and the market closed at a decline of 14 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 11 points to 8.46 and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton Futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 7 points. Empire cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 11 to 14 points with March 8.06 and May 8.07d.

The steadiness shown by American markets is nothing beyond a natural reaction. The Co-operative Associations have lost all faith in the Farm Board and the price movement suggests that the long interest is being transferred to New Crop. The curtailment in the mill production due to Stock Exchange collapse seems a false pretext as the shares on the New York Stock Exchange have recovered from 25 to 50 per cent. in values from the lowest level reached. Despite better feeling on the Stock Exchange, the recent decline in cotton makes us to believe that the confidence in the Federal Farm Board is impaired and several powerful Bears have engineered the present move of the market. We see no reason to change our opinion and advise sales on all rallies.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March highest 15.40 (2-45 p.m.) lowest 15.17 (10-12 a.m.)
Hemelryk:—"Cotton reported Farm Board transferring March to later positions."
Reuter:—"Market early declined on general selling but rallied later on covering by shorts and Western buying."
Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 20th February 1930:—
Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.
"American cables bullish part but see nothing in the position to cause an advance other than a reaction."
Messrs. Reiss Brothers:
"Lack trade speculative support encouraging bearish tactics, general tendency continues downward."
Messrs. Jivatlal Puatpshi have received the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—
Liverpool:—Moderate trade demand, Confidence lacking. Inclined continue bearish opinion.
New Cork:—Absence of buying orders in any volume. Spot demand poor. South are selling. Think circulation of notices will cause some declines. Would rather sell than buy.
Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson dated 20/2/30, 5-20 P.M.:—
"Although not looking for any permanent improvement recommend profit-taking after recent decline with idea of re-selling again on any sharp reaction."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 20.

March	15.29	plus .01
May	15.58	plus .02
July	15.79	plus .04
October	15.95	plus .05
December	16.17	plus .06
Middling Spot	15.40	

NEW YORK.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—New York, Feb. 20.

March	15.22
May	15.50
July	15.70
New York 11-45 a.m.—	
March	15.23
May	15.51
July	15.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

March	15.12	plus .08
May	15.39	plus .08
Middling Spot	15.12	plus .08

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.40—.10
Scinde, Fine	4.65—.10
Scinde, Superfine	4.90—.10
Bengal Good	4.15—.10
Bengal Fully Good	4.40—.10
Bengal Fine	4.65—.10
Oomra Good	5.30—.10
Oomra Fully Good	5.60—.10
Oomra Fine	5.90—.10
Broach Fully Good	6.05—.10
Broach Fine	6.30—.10
Broach Superfine	6.55—.10

EGPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

March	12.84—.07
May	13.00—.07
July	13.02—.08
November	13.00—.10
December	13.00—.10
January	13.09—.10
Sakells. F G F Spot	13.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

	Opening	Closing
February		8.12—.14
March	8.13	8.13—.14
April		8.15—.14
May	8.23	8.23—.14
June		8.25—.14
July	8.32	8.31—.14
August		8.34—.14
October	8.40	8.40—.14
November		8.42—.14
December	8.47	8.45—.15
January	8.50	8.48—.14
February		8.50—.14
Middling Spot		8.46—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 20.

T T London on Berlin	20.36-3/4
T T London on Amsterdam	12.12-1/2
T T London on Brussels	34.89
T T London on Madrid	38.92
T T London on Milan	92.83
T T London on Berne	25.20
T T London on Paris	124.27
T T London on Prague	164.12

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 20.

Chartered Bank of A & C. £16-3/4.
(London Register) £116.
National Bank £45.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £87-3/8.
Conversion Loan £76-1/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £99-1/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £47.
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £49-3/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £58-1/4.
Consols £53-3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-1/2.
Victory Bonds £92-3/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 20.

Demand Bills £485.81

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 20.

Bar gold, fine per oz. £4:4:11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-7/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 3-15/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Feb. 20.

	£.
Total Bullion	151,600,000
Public Debts	13,900,000
Other Deposits	93,600,000
Government Securities	38,6000,000
Other Securities	21,000,000
Notes in Coin	66,100,000
Notes in Circulation	345,600,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities per cent.	61.47

For a B&S

The best and safest stimulant in the world is Hennessy's Brandy. Its delicious flavour and "liveliness" are due to the wonderful Cognac grapes from which it is derived.

BY APPOINTMENT
HENNESSY'S
BRANDY
On Sale Everywhere
Agents: HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 20.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) ton.—Sellers £7:0:0 Feb/March.
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton.—Sellers £7:5:0 Feb/March.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull Continent),—Seellers ...15/5/0 Feb/March

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, Feb. 20.

The return of the Bank of France for the week-ending February 19th gives the total note circulation at 69,072,000,000 francs, a decrease of 357,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

Mar close at 7s. 8-1/8d.—2-1/8d.
May close at 8s. 0-1/4d.—2d.
July close at 8s. 3-1/4d.—2d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Mar. per bushel doll. 1.08 3/4—1-1/8.
May per bushel doll. 1.13-1/8—1-1/2.
July per bushel doll. 1.15—1-1/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Mar. 19.65—5.
May 19.90—0.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 20

	£.
Copper, Braziers	92-1/2
Yellow Metal	69
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	16-3/4
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge	11-5/8
Tin, English Ingots	176

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 20.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—Sellers 38/9 Feb/March.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—Sellers Feb/March 39/3
Wheat, South Australian. Parcels,—Paid 40 afloat.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels,—Nominal 42/6 May/June.

NERVINUS
(WITH GOLD).
AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE Indicated in LASSITUDE; TROPICAL Debility; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY and LIVER TROUBLES, ANAEMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES; Sexual or Seminal weakness. Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Month's use bottle Rs. 5; Ext, Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V.P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—It did much good where other remedies failed. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Your Nervinus is splendid quite a marvel. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon:—I cannot live without Nervinus. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur. Branch: Mihijan. Telegraphic Address: "CHEMISTS"— BHAGALPUR, or from:—Thomson & Taylor, Ltd., and Treacher & Co., Bombay; Konkar Bros. & Co., Poona and Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.

YOUR Eye DOES IT TROUBLE YOU? IF SO, try Seller's Lotus Honey, the safest, surest and most high-praised. Natural Cure for Eye-diseases, Cures even Cataract etc. Literature free. THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD BOMBAY

SANTIMALAM.
The only Specific for any kind of "Piles" and "Fistula" internal or external bleeding or blind. Will stop pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week. Rs. 2 per phial Dr D. N. Roy, B.A. 3-2 College Street, Calcutta

INSANITY CURE.
Born Insanity Radically Cured Thousands of unsolicited testimonials from despaired cases Once tried never failed Price per V Pa. Rs. 3-8
DR. P. D. PRAMANICK
P. O. Dartala CALCUTTA

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
22 Feb.	Viceroy of India † ..	ALL	19,000
1 Mch.	Maloja x ..		20,827
8	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
15	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16,601
29	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10,602
5	Malwa* ..		11,000
26	Narkunda x..		16,572
May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..	BOMBAY	11,120
June	Mantua* ..		10,946
14	Comorin ..		16,132
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,85?
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Naldera x ..	TRANSHIP	16,088
26	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug	Morea* ..	MENT	10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana*..	AT	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..	ADEN	10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 8 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£126	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
24th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 94

SHIPPING.

The SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		
23 Feb.	Tamatau Maru	Straits & Japan.
27 Feb.	Nagoya	Colombo Madras & Calcutta
27 Feb.	Mirzapore* ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Feb.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Mar.	Kidderpore	Straits China & Japan
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantu ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of ayallability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
22 Feb	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
24 Feb	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi
26 Feb.	Bandra ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and PersianGulfPorts
26 Feb.	Karagola ..	East and South Africa.
28 Feb	Vasna ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Basrah via Karachi

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road. Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Nagato Maru..	5901	9 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	14 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5376	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5373	15 Apr.	26 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	— —	@14May

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kitano Maru ..	8000	6 Mar.	23 Mar
Haruna Maru ..	10800	20 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tsiyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden	
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	9 Mar, Maiden voyage	16 Mar. 1 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

—:o:—

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS,
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone 21079.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
186497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No 22887

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonosek
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San-Francisco
Changchun (Tokio-Dairen	Nagasski	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 8.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

L. WASHIO. Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.

opened which can be ascertained on application

A.G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

ULCERINE (Regd.

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Willow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer" Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

That Progress Proves Popularity is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	,, 391 ,,	1926	,, 106 ,,
1927	,, 468 ,,	1927	,, 122 ,,
1928	,, 585 ,,	1928	,, 140 ,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
1921 ,, 10 per Annum | 1927 ,, 25 per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. G. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., KALKADEVI Rd. BOMBAY.

DEALERS IN

STATIONERY—For Office and School use,
DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS—
For Artists, Art Students, Technical and Engineering College, etc.
SURVEYING & ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS—
Levels, Theodolites, Prismatic Compasses, Staves and all other Drawing Office Articles and Instruments.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Guard Your THROAT Against DISEASE

MORE diseases start in the throat than is ever realised! The germs of colds and influenza of tonsilitis, diphtheria, pneumonia, and lung trouble all make for your throat—the part most exposed to attack.

Don't neglect any suspicion of germ mischief in your throat! Take Peps infection-killing tablets at the least sign of hoarseness, pain, inflammation, or soreness.

When dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off certain soothing and agreeable-antiseptic fumes which give all recesses, membranes, and tissues of the throat a softening yet invigorating germ-killing bath. Thus, Peps quickly end pain or irritation, heal soreness and inflammation in the delicate air-tubes, and benefit the whole bronchial system.

PEPS. In the mouth protect against infection from many germ-laden air. They are invaluable for coughs, colds, night chills, larynx, grippe, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, asthma, and kindred weakness. Peps are sold in handy sealed bottles through all medicine dealers. Price Re. One

PEPS
INFECTION-KILLING TABLETS

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

WILSON COLLEGE.

On account of the death of Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the University, the AT HOME to past students of the College, which was to have been held on Saturday, 22nd February, at 5-30 p.m., has been POSTPONED to SATURDAY, 1st March, at the same hour. Past students are asked kindly to accept this intimation.

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WANTED.

A PROFESSOR OF HISTORY and ECONOMICS on Rs. 150—10—250 for the M. T. B. Arts College, Surat.

Applicants should state the dates at which they passed the various Examinations and classes obtained in them.

Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 10th of March, 1930.

Y. D. JOSHI,
Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat.

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NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. R. B SIRDAW, JINJA, UGANDA, has been appointed as our Sole Agent for: Uganda, Kenya-coloney, Tanagnyika and Zinjibar Colonies of Africa. None else is authorized to export from India or import in the above said colonies of Africa. Amritdhara and its preparations.

MANAGER, Amritdhara, Lahore.

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NOTICE.

TO LET in series or singly, the open arches under the Mahaluxmi Overbridge under the West and East approaches, eminently suited for workshops, motor garages, warehouses, etc. For particulars of terms, conditions and rent, apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Municipality.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

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NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that about 10 tons of cleaned sandalwood of Sandur State Forests cut into billets will be sold in Public Auction by the Dewansaheb of Sandur on the 21st March, 1930, at 12 noon at Sandur, subject to the following conditions:—

1. The sale is subject to the confirmation by Shrimant Rajasaheb of Sandur State.
2. Intending bidders should deposit a sum of Rs. 100 as earnest money before they are allowed to bid.
3. As soon as the sales are knocked down 1/4 of the bid amount, excluding the contract deposit of Rs. 100 should be paid at once, and the remaining amount should be credited into the Sandur State Treasury within 7 days from the receipt of the confirmation of sales by Shrimant Rajasaheb of Sandur who will have powers of rejecting all or any one of the bids without assigning reason for doing so.
4. The usual deposit of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them at the close of the sale.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA IYER,
Dewan.

Dewan's Office, Sandur,
Dated 12th February, 1930.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1930, at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December 1929.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th March to the 1st April, 1930, both days inclusive.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1930.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts will be posted to shareholders in the near future.

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NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LT RLY. CO. LTD.

(In Vol. Liquidation.)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-Holders advertised to be held on the 21st inst. could not be held for want of Quorum and the Adjourned Meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 28th inst. at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Company's Office as already advertised.

G. K. DALAL,
For the Ambaji Taranga Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd.
in Vol. Liquidation.
Liquidator.

41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

As His Excellency the GOVERNOR and LADY SYKES will drive IN STATE from the Willingdon Sports Club to the Race Course on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, the public are informed that Clerk Road from the Willingdon Sports Club to its junction with Hornby Vellard and Hornby Vellard from its junction with Clerk Road to the new road leading to the Racing Stables will be closed to vehicular traffic between 3 p.m and 3-30 p.m.

This notice is issued under Section 23 (4) of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 19th February, 1930.

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NOTICE

The contract for building a cottage with one Servants' W.C. having been terminated on the 4th Inst. Fresh tenders are invited within 8 days hereof to finish and complete the said unfinished cottage situatetd at 15th Road, Khar. Particulars and specification can be had on application to the undersigned.

MALKABAI SAMSON,
Girgaon Terraces.
Girgaum, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NEW TIME TABLE.

A new time table will come into force on and from 1st March, 1930. The following are the important changes:—

Nos. 5 Down and 6 Up Punjab Mail trains will run between Bombay and Lahore only instead of between Bombay and Peshawar Cantonment. A bogie composite I and II will, however, run through between Bombay and Peshawar Cantonment on these trains and corresponding N. W. Railway Nos 1 Up and 2 Down mail trains.

No. 1 Down Nagpur Mail will leave Victoria Terminus at 16-30 instead of 16-00 hours.

Nos. 197 Down and 198 Up Delhi-Allahabad and Lucknow Express trains and Nos. 27 Down and 30 Up Lahore Express trains will run to the following revised timings:—

	197 Dn. Exp.	27 Dn. Exp.
V. Terminus	D. 21-45	22-30
Delhi June	A. 6-00	6-35
	30 Up Exp.	193 Up Exp.
Delhi June.	D. 21-15	22-20
V. Terminus	A. 6-00	7-45

The Mettupalaiyam-Delhi Through coaches now run on 197 Down and 198 Up Express trains between Itarsi and Delhi will instead be run on No. 27 Down and 30 Up Lahore Express trains between Itarsi and Lahore. The bogie composite I and II for Lucknow now run on Lahore Express between Bombay and Jhansi will instead be run on 197 Down and 198 Up Delhi-Allahabad and Lucknow Express trains.

The Up and Down Madras Mail and Express trains will run to the following revised timings:—

	35 Dn. Exp.	9 Dn. Mail.
V. Terminus	D. 13-00	22-30
Raichur	A. 3-40	14-15
	Dep. 3-55	14-35
Madras	A. 15-45	6-05
	10 Up Mail	36 Up Exp.
Madras	Dep. 20-40	8-00
Raichur	A. 12-15	19-40
	Dep. 12-40	20-10
V. Terminus	A. 6-15	10-10

Nos. 9 Down and 10 Up Mail trains will not stop at Yadgiri.

Nos. 35 Down and 36 Up Express trains will not stop at Thana, Khandala, Kedgaon, Pomalvadi, Jeur, Madha, Mohol, Akalkot Road, Kulali, Yadgiri, Narayanpeth Road and 35 Down also at Ambernath and 36 Up at Chinchwad, Vadgaon and Byculla.

No. 3 Down Poona Mail will leave V. Terminus at 16-00 hours instead of 16-15.

No. 41 Down Inter and III Class Poona Express will leave V. Terminus at 14-15 instead of 14-30.

No. 21 Down Poona Passenger will leave V. Terminus at 15-30 instead of 14-45.

The Up and Down Grand Trunk Express trains will run to the following revised timings:—

UP.	
Madras	Dep. 7-30
Bezwada	Arr. 15-20
	Dep. 15-50
Kazipet	Arr. 20-42
	Dep. 21-12
Balharshah	Arr. 3-10
	Dep. 3-22
Wardha	Arr. 5-55
	Dep. 6-10
Nagpur	Arr. 7-24
	Dep. 7-40
Itarsi	Arr 14-25
DOWN.	
Itarsi	Dep. 14-00
Nagpur	Arr. 20-04
	Dep. 20-26
Wardha	Arr. 21-38
	Dep. 21-58
Balharshah	Arr. 0-35
	Dep. 0-55
Kazipet	Arr. 7-30
	Dep. 8-00
Bezwada	Arr. 12-15
	Dep. 12-30
Madras	Arr. 20-15

These trains are timed to connect with the Up and Down Blue Mountain Express trains at Madras and Lahore Express trains at Itarsi. A through service of 1 bogie III and 1 bogie composite I and II will run on these trains, between Mettupalaiyam and Lahore and passengers not travelling in through stock must change at Madras and Itarsi.

No. 602 Up Lucknow Mail will leave Lucknow at 10-30 instead of at 10-52 and arrive Jhansi at 16-55.

No. 604 Up Lucknow Express will leave Lucknow at 23-15 instead of at 22-00 hours and arrive Jhansi at 6-35.

For other changes see sheet time tables exhibited at stations.

H. G. KEILY
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

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TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF CARR. & WAGON AND LOCO. ENGINE PARTS AND FITTINGS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material during the 12 months ending 31st March, 1931.

2. The prescribed form of tender with specification, drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 24 per set, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Carr. and Wagon and Loco engine parts and fittings."

Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Additional copies of the tender form, without drawings, may be obtained, if required at a cost of Rs. 5 per copy.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY the 26th March, 1930.

5. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P Railway.

12th February, 1930

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B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for laying a carpet of asphalt on a prepared concrete foundation for platforms and Concourse Hall of Bombay Central Station.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 8th of March, 1930, by the Executive Engineer, Construction, 1st Floor, General Offices (Annexe), Churchgate, from whom tender forms and further particulars may be obtained.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, Dated, 19-2-30.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF NEW DEEP WELL PUMP AND CAST IRON PIPES, AND BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, WHITE METAL, CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, CONDEMNED BOILER SHELLS, STEEL BOILERS TUBES, ETC., AND SECOND HAND SERVICEABLE PETROL STORAGE TANK AND WORKSHOP MACHINERY, SUCH AS SCREW CUTTING LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, PIPE SCREWING MACHINES, PIPE BENDING MACHINE, MORTISING MACHINES, TOOL GRINDERS, STEAM HAMMERS, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the purchase of Surplus and Second-hand material and unserviceable stores which can be seen at the General Stores Depot, Parel, Carriage and Wagon Shops, Matunga, Mechanical Shops, Parel, and the Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of surplus and Second-hand material and unserviceable Stores" Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, 1930.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

19th February, 1930.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDULHUSEIN KARIMBHAI SAHIWALA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 14-K, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 257-3/9 square yards or thereabouts, a portion whereof admeasuring 133-3/9 square yards or thereabouts is of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure and the remaining portion admeasuring 124 square yards or thereabouts is of Sanadi tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 9706. 19706 and 10004. in Collector's last Rent Roll and under Nos. 4254 and 7165, in Collector's present Rent Roll and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/4264 and 4363. and Cadastral Survey No. 3684 of Bhuleshwar Division, and bounded on the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by Chimna Butcher Street, on the North by the property of Noor Mahomed and on the South by the property of Maya Borus Nalbund and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates a Taxes under C Ward No. 7180-81 and Street Nos. 75-79. and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1930.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on TUESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1930, through Messrs. Gandhi and Co., under instructions of Messrs. Chellaji Gomaji and Co., the mortgagees of an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of September, 1920, made between Aishabai, daughter of Suleman Yusuf Patel, Mahomed Ebrahim Patel and Yusuf Ebrahim Patel of the one part and Messrs, Chellaji Gomaji and Co., of the other part in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the said Indenture of Mortgage, our client was the highest bidder and was declared the purchaser and has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Street (formerly called Goolam Mohidin Dawji Street), outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Boooks of the Collecton of Land Revenue under New Survey No 2078 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'B' Ward No 230 Street Nos. 120 and 122 and bounded on the East by the Nagdevi Street, on the West by a Halalkhor's passage, on the North by the property of Sakur Ismail and on the South by the property of Hassam Makko and which premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1930.

MOHILE & PAREKH,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1499 of 1929.

DHARAMSEY DAMJI & CO., a firm, until recently carrying on business at Mody Bazar, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff

versus

(1) SADASHIV BHIKSHET, (2) RAGHUNATH BHIKSHET, (3) SHANKER SADASHIV, and (4) YESHWANT SADASHIV, all of Sangli, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Sangli, in the Territories of H. H. The Chief of Sangli, the last named a minor, under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-litem Mr. C. L. Adhiya, the 3rd Assistant Master of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Chowpatty, outside the Fort ... Defendants.

To,
SADASHIV BHIKSHET, Esq., 1st Defendant herein;
RAGHUNATH BHIKSHET, Esq., 2nd Defendant herein;
SHANKER SADASHIV, Esq., 3rd Defendant herein.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you and others for recovering from them Rs. 1,11,653-6-0 and interest and costs. And that this suit is fixed for hearing and final disposal on the 12th day of March, 1930.

You are hereby summoned to appear on the day aforesaid at the High Court, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon, in person or by Advocate and that in default of your appearance on the day aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1929.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 272 of 1930.

Messrs. HARILAL P. JAVERI AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiffs.

versus

CHUNILAL TRIBHOWANDAS JAVERI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ... Defendant.

The Plaintiffs pray for a decree against the Defendant for Rs. 7,603-11-8 with interest on Rs. 6,000 at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 5th day of February, 1930, till judgment, for costs of the suit and further interest at 6 per cent. per annum till payments, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 5th day of March, 1930, at eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 12th day of February, 1930.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,

The 12th day of February, 1930.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF VACANT PLOT AT KHAR.

A beautiful vacant Plot bearing No. 131 at Khar on the Main Road, only five minutes' walk from the station, is to be sold. Intending Purchasers should apply to the undersigned

KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Attorneys for the Executors of the Will of Bai Kamalagavri Gajjar.
35, Meadows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

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AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "GIRGAON TERRACES," AT THE JUNCTION OF GIRGAUM ROAD AND BENHAM HALL LANE AND BEHIND THE GIRGAUM PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 22nd day of February 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will under instructions from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation the Mortgagees, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th August, 1929, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable property ON THE PREMISES:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house now standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road formerly known as Breach Candy Road and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1445 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 510 and 510 New Nos. 2504 and 2508, Old Survey No. 574 and New Survey No. 7881, Cadastral Survey No. 1435 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 318-19 and Street Nos. 747, 1, 2 and 749 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the Benham Hall Lane, on or towards the South partly by the property of Bholabhai Chhotalal and partly by the St. Theresa's Chapel commonly called the Portuguese Church, on or towards the East by the property of Abdul Sakur Haji Rahimtulla and on or towards the West by the Girgaum Road.

Further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had from Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S "GUJARATI NEWS PRESS" GOODS AT BAKEHOUSE LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Manilal Itcharam Desai (Insolvent), Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th February, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises of the above Insolvent's "Gujarati News Press" at Bakehouse Lane, Fort, the following:—

16 Library cupboards containing various kinds of books by various Authors in English, Gujarati and Sanskrit languages, Historians' History of the World in 25 Vols., a big lot of bound and unbound books in Gujarati and Sanskrit, Foundary catalogues, Chaitri Panchangs of Shake 1852, Types, 2 Electric Motors, waste papers, tables chairs clock, cash boxes, etc., etc.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th March, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) and on the days following (if necessary), the following unclaimed goods:—

English text and miscellaneous books, rose water, lubricating and scented oil, samples of tea and cotton, glass globes, bottles, tires, and motor accessories, boots, violin, trunks, beddings, brass and copperware, etc. etc.

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CRAWFORD & CO.,

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DHOBI TALAO

TO-NIGHT —— THIS WEEK !

A Rollicking Farcical Comedy of two young American Beauties on the French Battlefield !

CORPORAL KATE

Featuring Vera Reynolds and Julia Faye.

ALSO THE LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

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Commencing from SATURDAY 1st MARCH.

ALL TALKING—SINGING—DANCING.

SOUND AND SYNCHRONIZED PICTURES.

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Extra Show at 3 P.M.

WEST END CINEMA

THE CAPITOL

FROM TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, FEB. 23RD.
FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY.
DAILY AT 6 AND 9-45 P.M.

BREATHING ALL THE SWEETNESS OF THE SOUTHERN SEAS.

KAAI'S HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS

HAWAIIAN MAIDENS! HULA HULA DANCES! HAWAIIAN MELODIES!

PLANS OPEN AT THE CAPITOL THEATRE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—

MATINEE : Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2 NIGHTLY :—Rs. 5-12, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2

Krishna Film Company Presents To-night and This Week

Benevolent Bravery

Featuring Miss GULAB as the heroine of the story. Photo by Mr. CHATURBHAI PATEL.
Directed by Mr. M. D. SHAH.

Beautiful and Attractive piece from the history of Kathiawar, the Land of the heroes and Valiant.

Extraordinary fights—Battle of Hundreds of armies on Horse Back and on Camels.

Come and See To-night Time As Usual.

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DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

THE RIALTO

(Lamington Road)

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW.

At 4, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

Columbia Pictures presents

SHIRLEY MASON

in

The WIFE'S RELATIONS

with GASTON GLASS BEN TURPIN

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY ONLY

AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SPECIAL REVIVAL

11 PARTS.

NOW TO-DAY !

ONLY FOR FOUR DAYS FROM TO-DAY!

will be screened

IMPERIAL'S UNRIVALLED PRODUCTION

PUNJAB MAIL

Starring

SULOCHANA & JAL MERCHANT Miss JILLOO.

While the P. B. PATEL Production Produced in IMPERIAL STUDIO

FATHER INDIA

with SULOCHANA—JAL and JILLOO

Directed by R. S. CHOWDHARI

will be Commenced from

WEDNESDAY 26TH INSTANT

AT

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.

NEXT WEDNESDAY - to be released - NEXT WEDNESDAY

A really Wonderful Picture of Oriental Colour. India with all her past glories and feuds is depicted in an exquisitely brilliant style. Gorgeous Scenes, Grand Settings and unrivalled acting of best stars like

Miss SULOCHANA, Miss ZILLU, JAL MERCHANT, etc., gives a unique value to the Film.

FATHER INDIA

Prepared by Mr. P. B. PATEL, at Imperial Studio. Thousands of men are brought to the Screen in stirring war-episodes.

Directed by MR. CHAUDHARI

Picturized by MR. ADI IRANI

To be Screened Next WEDNESDAY At

CINEMA MAJESTIC

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND.

Imperial Cinema

LAMINGTON ROAD

CONTINUES FOR ONE WEEK MORE

UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE'S

Grand Historical Production

FALL OF RAIGAD

DON'T MISS THIS EXCELLENT CHANCE.

Daily (4) four shows at 5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m Extra shows on Sat., Sunday, AMAS & Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

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on Sunday, 23rd Feb. at 9 a.m. Boy and Girl Students will be admitted at half Rates in this show.

ALSO

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NEXT SATURDAY.

Coming :—SAGAR FILM CO.'S SUPER PRODUCTION.

"THE WEB."

Featuring Indian Douglas Master "VITHAL" Supported by Miss GOHAR.

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET, OPP. MINT. FORT.

POSITIVELY LAST 3 NIGHTS 3

OF

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FREE RIDES !

IN ADDITION TO Rs. 250 FREE GIFT TO BE PRESENTED ON MONDAY NIGHT.

NIGHTLY AT 6 P. M.

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World-renowned Patent

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With upto-date improvements

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED.—Respectable AGENTS to sell the remaining shares of the "Bengal Dairy & Cattle Breeding Ld." on Commission basis only. Works in the Cattle Farm are going on in a most scientific method under the guidance of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, and Live Stock experts. Dividend expected on the working of this year. Particulars from the Managing Agents at: 7, Mission Row, Block "B" Calcutta.

WANTED—Few ORGANISERS for selling Tea Garden Shares on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 2-1/2 p. c. commission with future prospect. Apply to Messrs. CHATERJEE & Co., Managing Agents, Savitri Tea Co., Ltd. 3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

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Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company, BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD. 35 B Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

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Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to.

ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
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WANTED

Correspondence is invited from gentlemen of education who will consider taking up Life Insurance as a profession or side line. Our Policies offer Rs. 15,000 insurance Rs. 5,000 rates. No previous experience necessary, as we operate thorough course of instruction for our men. Health-full permanent connection with fine future. Liberal bonuses and commissions (Renewal Commission permanent and payable to legal heirs) paid to men of grit and integrity and first class references. Apply:—

THE

Northern India Insurance Coy., Ltd.

18, Nisbet Road LAHORE.

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WANTED.—Solvent and influential AGENTS at Bombay to deal with and represent world famous excellent popular Rice, Dal, Flour, Oil Mills and machineries, Power plants, etc. manufactured by well reputed German Houses. A real opportunity to and most liberal terms for really able people. Apply immediately stating Bank and other references, particulars of existing occupations and business connections, to:—MANAGER, CROMER & CO., 12, Clive St., Calcutta.

A R2204

WANTED—A Hindu Lady Doctor, L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S., or with a degree of any University of Great Britain, for the Surat Hindu Charity Fund Maternity Hospital and a dispensary. Quarters free. Apply with testimonials, year of passing and expected pay, to the Honry. Secretaries:—(Sd.) NAGARSHETH BABUBHAI GULABHAI and (Sd.) CHUNILAL JEKISONDAS C/o. Nagarsheth House, Nanavat, Surat.

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CONSULT—Prof. JEHANGIR FIROZE for a correct Life-Reading for a moderate fee Diseases cured by suggestive treatment, Kamdin Building, First Floor, next to Ballaram Street, Fire Temple, Grant Road.

R2207

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COFFEE drinking is increasing in India, Dealers make good profits. Let us offer you well-known "WHITMEE" COFFEE MACHINES. Write to DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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THE undersigned wants LOAN on a SIMPLE MORTGAGE on his immoveable property, consisting of four houses and a cottage, situate at PANCHGANI HILL STATION. Those who are willing to advance the LOAN are requested to write or to see the undersigned personally for further particulars. —DATTATRAYA HARIBHAI GADEKER, Arthur Road, Panchgani.

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SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased moffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 25th February, 1930 at the Sale Room of the undersigned:—

At 3 P.M. in Suit No. 16 of 1930 Haji Abdulla Mahomed V/S. Suleman Ismail and Another and re: estate of Yamnabai:—A lot of wearing apparels and household goods. Sundries on account of the concerned:—10 Dozen Galvanized iron pad locks, folding cots, perambulator, refrigerator, etc.

At 3-30 p.m. under instructions from Dr. Popat Prabhuram and Mr. Ratilal Popat, the plaintiffs in Suit No. 2076 of 1927 (Dr. Popat Prabhuram Vaidya and another v/s Bai Nabat and Others) and pursuant to the power of sale given to the plaintiffs under a decree dated the 22nd January 1930 in the above suit:—1 Pearl Collar of 7 strings set with an emerald and diamond clasp in centre.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
R. B. SALISBURY
presents
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"
The Ever Popular Farce.

Booking at Rose & Co. after 4 p.m. at the Theatre.

Excelsior Theatre
TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Biggest Hit in Town.
THE RAINBOW MAN
featuring
EDDIE DOWLING.
See and Hear Paramount's 100 Per Cent. Talking and Singing Sensation.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TWICE NIGHTLY.
6-30 and 9-45 P.M.
The greatest wizard on the face of the globe.
NICOLA
And HIS OWN BIG COMPANY of Sensational Mystifiers.
SPECIAL CHALLENGE FOR TO-DAY.
Nicola will be handcuffed and manacled with shackles from the Local Police Station, and will attempt to escape in full view of the audience.
CAN HE DO IT?
Booking at the Theatre.

CROWN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and B'k Holidays at 3-30
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
3rd and Last Instalment!
FINAL 8 REELS!
Mystery-Deep-Tense—it will hold you enthralled in its powerful grip!
"A FINAL RECKONING"
WITH
LOUISE LORRAINE
NEWTON HOUSE
Also a rollicking comedy.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
Daily 4 shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday Wed and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p. m.
The Screen's Most Popular Star
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his World Famous Comedy
"THE NUT"
Has broken away from the traditional screen stories and has produced a rip-roaring comedy which is entirely different—full of action—dominated with love-rich with surprise that pack a tremendous wallop—wholesome—delightful—extraordinary amusement.
Also showing
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE TRAMP"
(Comedy in 2 reels)
And "SPOOKY SPOOKS" another Comedy.

NEXT SATURDAY
1st MARCH WILL BE RELEASED
"THE WEB"
ASAGAR PRODUCTION

THE INITIAL SAGAR PICTURE
THE WEB
STARRING
MASTER VITHAL
KNOWN AS INDIAN DOUGLAS.
AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA,
LAMINGTON ROAD.

Mrs. HIRABAI BARODEKAR'S
NOOT N SANGIT VIDYALAYA
PRESENTS.
Sadhvi Mirabai
Saturday, 22-2-30 at 8 P. M. Sunday, 23-2-30 at 3 P. M.
AT
Grant Road BOMBAY THEATRE.
Amidst beautiful Stage-Settings—Wonderful Transfer Scenes—Rich drapery!
ALL AT THE COST OF THOUSANDS!
MELODIOUS SONGS! SENSATIONAL NOVELTY!
Book Your Seats To-day

"LIBERALS CHANGE YOUR METHODS."

—:o:—

"Don't Revile Gandhiji" Says Trivedi.

The Bombay Bhagini Samaj celebrated the 15th Anniversary of late Mr. G. K. Gokhale when Mrs. Sirur presided.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi addressed the meeting.

To-day the atmosphere was surcharged with electricity. Hence a discource on the political features of Gokhale's life would be a fitting celebration to-day. To-day there was a conflict of views between the Liberals, and the Congressmen. Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the Congress party, is, a diciple of Gokhale, whom he owes alliegance in preference to Tilak. It was the moderation of Gokhale that impressed Mahatmaji very much.

LIBERALISM NOW AND THEN!

Mahatmaji is by temperament a Liberal but it was the force of circumstances that has driven him to the other camp. Gokhale's Liberalism was of a high and noble type. Even his worst opponent never dared to charge him as wanting in patriotism. The difference between him and Tilak was one of method. Both were patriots first and Liberal and Extremist afterwards.

WHEN ARE LIBERALS HEARD?

Liberals may not support the method proposed but it is not for them to decry them. Congressmen are fighting the country's battle. Liberals' real work is to bring moral pressure, if they can, on the Government both here and in England. Liberals are heard when extremists are up and doing Mr. Gokhale was sent for by Lord Morley and Lord Minto when the Partition of Bengal inflamed the Country.

LEAVE THE CONGRESS ALONE.

Even Indian Merchants under the leadership of Mr. Birla have blessed the "Fight for Freedom." Why should then Bombay Liberals not change their method? Let Bombay Liberals go to England and do agitation there. That is their field of work. Let them leave the Congress to its work. The country requires the devoted services of both Liberals and Congressmen. Let Bombay Liberals follow Mr. Gokhale's example. Let them not forget that Mr. Gokhale is as much their leader as he is the political guru of Mahatmaji. Let them then not revile Gandhiji. In unity lies our strength."

ATIYA BEGUM IN BARODA.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

Atiya Begum Saheba, the founder and supporter of "Salehate Ameera", was invited by H. H. Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda to visit the educational institutions and suggest reforms. Atiya Begum has returned to Bombay after investigating the educational methods in that State. She was the guest of His Highness and spoke in four or five institutions daily. She was enthusiastically received everywhere and her scheme of education for Indians met with great response, she was invited to repeat her visit to Baroda to put into practice her special syllabus for Foundation Education, all agreed unanimously that the solution and salvation of the freedom of India lay in bringing up the nation in the right way.

—:o:—

"THE FALL OF RAIGAD."

—:o:—

A Chapter From Maratha History.

The United Pictures Syndicate of Poona is presenting during this week at the Imperial Cinema at Lamington Road, a historical film entitled the "Fall of Raigad". It is a memorable chapter from the Maratha history.

Raigad was the stronghold of the Marathas. It held the key position and was considered impregnable. When the Moghuls found it impossible to capture it they resorted to other means. In Suryaji, the Governor of the Fort they found a convenient tool for the execution of their plans. Suryaji was bribed, and by his help the Moghuls found an access to the fort. The fort thus fell into their hands, and Shivaji and the Queen Mother found themselves prisoners of the Moghuls.

But Neera, the wife of Suryaji, was made of a sterner stuff, and she tried to bring her husband to his senses, failing that to save the fort and relieve the Royal family. Failing to convince her brother to fight for the Marathas she kills him and then single-handed defends the fort till the Royal family escapes. But she meets a sordid death at the hands of her own husband, satisfied in her mind that she has lived and died for a cause. The scenes are all taken in and around the historic Raigad, and the acting of the United artistes like Miss Gangoo, Bapat, Kulkarni and Parchure under the direction of Mr. Parchure and Mr. Talgiri make the picture a realistic one.

LIBERAL LEADERSHIP CRITICISED

—:o:—

Establish Contact With Common People.

In the course of his speech at the Servants of India Society on the Gokhale Anniversary Day, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said:

As far as the Liberal party is concerned, what Mr. Gokhale said in 1904 still holds good in the case of our leaders. Our leaders have not yet forgotten the days of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta when he used to direct politics from his chambers. It is Mr Gokhale who realised that in politics, it is the man-in-the street, who counts, and if a person really wanted to do public work, or to be a political leader, his first duty was keep himself in direct and close contact with the common people.

It was with this idea that the started the Servants of India Society which was to be manned by whole-time public workers. It is a pity that the majority of the leaders of the Liberal party cannot see their way to make politics a first charge on their time. It is not that they cannot afford to do it, but they simply will not do it.

WHAT LIBERALS LUCK.

Now look at the Congress party, they have the same love for the country which we have, but what they have, we haven't got, namely, leaders, who are whole-time public workers. Congress work occupies the first place in their life. In the present times, we want leaders like the late Mr. Gokhale; we want leaders who can devote all their time to political work. Unless we have such leades, it is difficult for the party to make itself felt in the country.

WANTED DEVOTED WORKERS.

The late Mr. Kokhale, though of a very sensitive temperament, was always a robust optimist, and in these dark and gloomy days, it is ooptimism combined with hard work that can carry us to victory. In some respects the present times may be more difficult than the time in which Mr. Gokhale lived In other respects, perhaps these times are more congenial for public work inasmuch as the political mind of India is more developed than what it was 15 years ago. But what is wanted, as I said above, to take advantage of the growing political-mindedness of the people, is leaders like Mr. Gokhale who will devote themselves wholeheartedly to the service of the people and the country.

PROTECTION TO TATAS

—:o:—

Iron Importers' Concern For Consumers.

The Bombay Iron Merchants Association have addressed the Commerce Member as follows, among other things:—

I write that the import of 15/32" and 31/64" round steel bars in substitution for 1/2" round steel bars is not very great. The substitution proves that the consumers of 1/2" bars are not able to pay the additional burden of Rs. 25 imposed on them and hence they are now obliged to use 1/32" or 1/64" less thick bars, as they can lessen their burden. My Association is greatly surprised to see that Government cannot allow the poor consumers to enjoy this little relief. We have now to pray that they will guard the poor consumers' interest, by withdrawing the Bill. The Tata Iron and Steel Company do not roll these particular sizes to meet the general demand. For protecting these sizes (not a big tonnage), the consumers should not be deprived of the opportunities of using the substituted sizes, which are comparatively cheaper by Rs. 25 per ton.

Tramway Case Compounded.

—:o:—

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr O. Brown, additional Presidency Magistrate, tramway conductors, Keshav Shripat and Pandurang Vithal, charged a Mahomedan passenger named N. H. A. Rajkotwalla with voluntarily causing hurt on 15th June 1929. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, Advocate appeared for the complainants.

The complainants had stated in the complaint that because the first complainant objected to the accused leaving the car by the rear entrance and told him to alight by the front exit, the accused lost his temper and gave a blow to the first complainant on his temple and when the second complainant interferred he was also assaulted and both of them received injuries for which they were treated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

On the case being called out the accused offered Rs. 20 to the complainants as compensation and gave an undertaking not to molest them in future. This was accepted by the complainants, and the case was commpounded and the accused acquitted.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY WITH STRIKERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 20.

Wednesday was almost a field-day for the citizens of Poona. There were a large number functions in the evening. There was the public meeting in the Shivaji Mandir to express sympathy with the strikers. There was the Gokhale anniversary in the Deccan Sabha and also another function in memory of the late Mr. Gokhale under the auspices of the Bharat Sneha Samvardhak Samaj in the Assembly Hall of the N. M. Vidyalaya. There was a lecture in the Training College by Professor Mandke on the defects of the present system of education.

In spite, however, of all these engagements, the meeting for the strikers aroused naturally the liveliest interest in the public mind of Poona and long before six the grounds of the Shivaji Mandir came to be occupied. A number of strikers also came marching from the Railway station to the Mandir with slogan-boards and placards calling upon people not to take up the posts rendered vacant by the strikers. It was a huge meeting not usually seen in Poona. The beginning, the end and the middle of the meeting was punctuated with resonant shouts of "Kamgar Logon Ki Jay"!

At the outset Messrs. Phatak, Abdul Razak and Purandare addressed the gathering and enlightened it on the real demands of the strikers and the ways in which they are treated in service by the Railway authorities. Mr. Purandare spoke long and effectively and he detailed the ways in which discrimination was practised in the matter of appointment, promotion etc. He said that the strike was successful, though the trains were any how being run to the scheduled time. He briefly narrated the previous history of the strike and said that it was fully justified, as the strikers had had their demands repeatedly disregarded by the Railway authorities.

Mr. G. N. Kanitkar then moved the resolution expressing sympathy with the strikers. He made a very vehement speech and appealed to all to give help the poor people for whom we were going to achieve Independence. Mr. Lalji Pendse, editor of the "Noubat" of Bombay, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted in the midst of cries of Mahatma Gandmhi Ki Jay, Tilak Maharaj Ki Jay, and so on.

Mr. Gadgil, the President, exhorted the students, the servants, the merchants and all to give their one day's earnings to the strikers by way of help. Even the poorest can go without food one time and give the saving to the strikers. The lawyers must also hand over their day's earning, small or great, to them. The luxurious might deny themselves the pleasure of a Cinema show or a Cigarrette packet and pay the money to the strikers.

After the meeting was over, the rational song was sung and the gathering dispersed to the accompaniment of the cries of "Kamgar Logon Ki Jay".

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

Yesterday was observed sacred to the memory of the late G. K. Gokhale. The "Dnyan Prakash" issued on Wednesday a special supplement giving together all the tributes paid to Gokhale by Mr. N. C. Kelkar and other persons and also by Lok. Tilak, Bannerjee, Nevinson and such others. The Liberal papers and institutions took a holiday also. In the evening Mr. Nataraian of the "Indian Daily Mail" delivered a lecture in the Deccan Sabha on Gokhale under the chairmanship of Rao Lahadur Chinmulgund. The lecturer said how he came into contact with Gokhale and how he took to social reform and Gokhale to political reform. Mr Natarajan referred to Gokhale's apology to Government in connection with the plague harassment in Poona and also to his own criticism of the same. He rebuked the descendants of Gokhale for their inactivity in politics. It was complained that the younger minds were impressed more by the glamour of extreme principles. But he said that, the Liberals ought to have shown grit enough to carry on their own propaganda in spite of all the difficulties. If Gokhale had been living, he would surely have seen the political situation with his keen eye and begun active propaganda in favour of his own principles.

THE NON-BRAHMIN PARTY.

The "Vijayi Maratha", a non-Brahmin weekly of Poona has warned the Government, in its latest article, that if it did not want revolutionary ideas to spread, it should at once adopt the revolutionary principles preached by the Non-Brahmins. The paper even threatens participation in the campaign of Civil Disobedience. It also condemns the Government's policy of depreciation of silver and observes that, though the price has been lowered, the ryot will have to sell more of their silver ornaments to pay off the land revenue and other taxes of the Government. It thinks to be an ill omen that Government was not looking to the grievances of the agriculturists.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachar is going to deliver in Shivaji Mandir a lecture on the Lahore Congress and the Ahmedabad Working Committee on Sunday next at 6 p.m.

FRESH BURDERS IMPOSED ON BOMBAY.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 16.)

Kale (Satara) also pleaded for greater economy to avoid more taxation.

NOT A PIE MORE.

Messrs. B. G. Pahalajani (Sukkur) and L. M. Deshpande (Satara) criticised the Government's policy in respect of taxation. They were not prepared to give a penny more to Government by way of taxation unless and until they were convinced that Government had done everything in their power to bring about material retrenchment in their heavy expenditure.

Mr. Haji Mir Mohamad Baloch (Karachi) warned Government against relying on the assumption that because the Congress members had gone out of the House, they could do everything in their own way. Those who were returned in the places vacated by the Congress members were, he believed, as vigilant guardians of the interests of ryots as their predecessors. No true Mussalman, he added, would make common cause with this Government in increasing taxation.

FALLING INTO TRAP.

Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri) cautioned the House against falling into the trap once again by yielding to pleasing cajolery of Government.

At this stage closure was applied to the debate.

The Finance Member, replying to the debate, remarked that the bill had received better reception than he had expected. He once more assured the House that Government were making every endeavour to meet the wishes of non-official members.

Proceeding, the Finance Member submitted that it was not true to say that the expenditure on nation-building departments was going down. In fact, it was increasing year after year. Referring to Mr. Petit's suggestion about a definite assurance, the Finance Member told the House that it was not possible to guarantee the exact time when the Act would come to an end.

VAGARIES OF NATURE.

Nobody could foretell the vagaries of nature. He could not, besides, tie down the hands of his successor.

The first reading of the bill was carried without division. While the bill was being read clause by clause, Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara) wanted to move an amendment reducing Court fees on certain documents. The amendment was held out of order, since it affected the revenues of Government and previous sanction of the Governor was not obtained for it.

The bill passed its second and third reading without any more discussion.

FURTHER TAXATION.

Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member, then moved the first reading of the bill further to amend the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922. The amending bill sought to extend the life of the Act by one more year. The statement of objects and reasons says:

"The Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922, was passed to enhance the Stamp Fees in certain cases for the purpose of increasing the revenue of Government. It was to remain in operation for four years in the first instance and if at the end of that period the financial position still made it necessary, its life was to be extended. The result of eight years' experience has proved the necessity of the retention of the revised scale of Stamp Fees which is enacted in the measure; and it is therefore proposed to continue the Act. This will bring the Act into line with similar Acts in Madras, Bengal and the Punjab, for the time being."

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik (Surat) opposed the bill.

The bill passed its first reading with a division.

The amendment to refer the bill to a Select Committee was negatived.

The bill then passed all its three readings.

The House then adjourned to 10-30 a.m. on Saturday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Viceroy of India" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting, 5th Day.

S. D. SCOUT ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the members of the Suburban District Scout Association will be held in the Bandra Municipal Hall to-day at 6 p.m., to adopt the Constitution and elect office-bearers of the Association.

FRIENDS' UNION

A debate will be held in the Union's Hall to-day at 5-30 p.m. when Mr. Habib I. Rahimtoolla has kindly consented to occupy the chair. Mr. Aziz H. M. H. Lalji will propose that "Political reforms should precede Social reforms for India" Mr. G. W. Momin will oppose the motion.

SANITATION ROUND

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a sanitation round has been arranged in E Ward of the city on Sunday the 23rd instant. The party will start from the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) Those interested in the Sanitation of the city are requested to attend.

MAHILA MANDAL PAREL

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal Parel, (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League) a lecture will be delivered by Dr. Miss Lanibai Mankar M.B. B.S. on "Child Welfare" to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Poibavdi.

Ladies are cordially requested to attend.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BY-ELECTION

It is understood that Dr. R. T. Nariman is going to contest the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council fallen vacant by the resignation of Mr. B. T. Desai.

Dr. Nariman was a member of the Municipal Corporation for a nummber of years.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, a study class on "How to solve the question of land and population" will be held to-day at 7 p.m. at the Youth League Headquarters, Madon House, Hughes Road, Chaupatty.

Principal T. A. Kulkarni will conduct the class

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of 8th instant arrived at Marseilles at 9-30 a.m. on the 21st instant. Passengers travelling by the P and O Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES

Principal A. B. Dhruva, will deliver the sixth and concluding lecture of his course of lectures on "Some problems in the history of Sanskrit and its derived languages" in connection with the Wilson Philological Lectureship Endowment in the Lecture Hall of the University Buildings, South Block, opposite Mahendra Mansions, Fuller Road, Fort to-day at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Apabhramsa" and the lecture is open to the public.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL V. T. CAMP

Volunteers are requested to come to the Congress office for giving the Uniform measurements between the hours of 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. (S. T.) to-day and to-morrow. They should bring with them Rs. 6-8-0 the cost of the Uniform and Annas 4 Hindustani Seva Dal Annual Subscription. Those who have not yet given their names and want to receive training at the Camp are requested to enrol themselves before the 28th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 13th. instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at noon the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICES

Wednesday the 26th February 1930 will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Maha Shivratri".

All the departments of the Bombay General Post Office Thackersey House, Ballard Pier and the town sub offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Nagato Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 22nd instant.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 23rd instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. "Hatrana" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 1st March 1930.

CHARITY CONCERT

A variety entertainment will be held in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5-30 p.m. to-day in aid of the Hostel for Women Workers and University Students. There will be an interesting programme including various dances arranged by Mr. Terry, Memory Tests by Mr. Avdhani and the Orchestra by the School of Indian Music. Mr. Ishwardas Laxmidas J.P. will preside. Tickets will be sold at the Hall.

—:o:—

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and all the District Congress Committees and the Youth League the National Flag Salutation will take place to-morrow at 8 a.m. (S. T.) sharp at the Maidan opposite the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel.

After the flag salutation is over a public meeting will be held at the same place when Messrs. D. R. Gharpure, Mohiuddin Ahmed Kasuri, A. B. Kolhatkar, Seth Velji L. Nappoo and others will speak on the "Independence War."

—:o:—

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, Captain National Volunteer Corps writes: All National Volunteers are directed to be present at the maidan opposite King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel, on Sunday the 23rd instant at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) sharp, on the occasion of the salutation of the National Flag.

—:o:—

THE CLERKS' UNION

A special general meeting of the Clerks' Union will be held to-day at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Islam Building, 6, Church Gate Street to pay their respects to the memory of the late President of the Union, Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai.

—:o:—

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

SMALLPOX IN BOMBAY CITY

Thursday, Feb. 20.

Cases 21; Deaths 6; Primary Vaccinations 237; Re-vaccinations 2,708.

—:o:—

FLAG SALUTATION CEREMONY

This Sunday the 23rd being the last Sunday of the month, the Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed in the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee's Office as usual, at 8 a.m. (S. T.) The workers will then go for enrolling members.

—:o:—

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION AT GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee, the ceremony of saluting the National Flag will take place at 8 a.m (S. T.) to-morrow the 23rd instant at the Congress Committee Office compound when the volunteers after salutation will proceed to the Agra Road maidan for parade. The public are invited to be present.

—:o:—

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN TOURISTS

S. S. "Franconia" the Graham Trading Company's R. M. S. "Franconia" 12,162 tons, Commander E. T. Britten, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo with American tourists.

—:o:—

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver a lecture on Bhakti Yoga at the Poddar School, Santa Cruz on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S. T.)

The Swami will also give a discourse on Gita to-day at Patkar's Chawl, Bandra at 9 p.m. (S. T.)

LATE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

—:o:—

Meeting In Wilson College.

The students and staff of Wilson College assembled on Friday morning in the College Hall to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, who was one of the most loyal past students of the College. The Hall was crowded, and the silence marked the whole proceedings.

Short speeches were delivered by the Principal, who presided, Dr. A. R. Normand, Professor P. A. Wadia, and Mr. D. N. Desai, who represented the students. Reference was made to Mr. Mirza's scholarship, his great services to the community and the University, and his high personal qualities. It was resolved that a message be sent to the members of the family of Mr. Mirza expressing the sympathy of students and staff with them in their sorrow.

The resolution was carried by an upstanding vote, and College was closed for the day.

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THREE EXCITED DOCTORS!

—:o:—

Improvement Trust Affairs.

Three well-known doctors of Bombay City figures in a passage-at-arms in the Improvement Committee on Friday on an apparently trivial matter, engendering heat reminiscent of a political meeting. The meeting generally is called on Tuesday afternoon but this time it was called on Friday. Before the proceedings started Mr. B. G. Horniman asked Dr. M. C. Javle, Chairman, as to why meeting was not called on Tuesday last.

Chairman: Tuesday was the Assembly Election Day and many members were busy canvassing votes for their candidate friends. I thought there would be no quorum if a meeting was called and, therefore, I used my discretion as Chairman and fixed it on to Friday.

Dr. Viegas (excitedly): Mr. Chairman, I protest against your statement. It is an insult to the Committee. The committee has absolute right to fix the day or change the day of the meeting.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala: I must inform the committee that the Chairman has the right to use his discretion. It was no use calling a meeting and then asking the members to go home if there was no quorum.

Dr. Viegas (thumping the table): The chairman has no right whatsoever.

Sir V. A. Dabholker: Order, Order. Obey the chair.

Dr. Viegas: I obey the chair but at the same time I must protect the rights of the Committee.

Chairman: Dr. Viegas, we have met now to pass a condolence resolution. Will you kindly let us go on.

Dr. Viegas: I will, but I protest against your statement. You have absolutely no right to postpone the meeting.

Dr. Javle as Chairman then moved a resolution of condolence at the death of Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, who was member of the Improvement Board. He also made a reference to the untimely death of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan who was a member of the Improvement Committee and Board for several years. The resolution was passed standing as a mark of respect.

The committee then adjourned till Monday.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

New York, Feb. 21.

Previous Closing Rate	15.58
To-day's Opening Rate	15.52
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	15.49
Difference	—.09

Broach Expectation ... 260-0-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

Previous Closing Rate	... 8.23
To-day's Opening Rate	... 8.26
Difference	plus. 03
To-day's Closing Rate	... 8.27
Difference	... plus.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 21.

Silver Ready	.....	20	0 0
Higher		0	3 0
Silver Forward	.....	19	14 0
Higher		0	3 0

Tone of market: India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 21.

1st Settlement		49	2 0
2nd Settlement		45	12 0
3rd Settlement		45	7 0

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Ports	Steamers &/or month of shipment	Seeds of 12 & 13 cwts.
Hull:—		
	March	
	April	11/-
	May	
London:—		
	March to June	11/-
Liverpool:—		
	March to June	11/-
Antwerp:—		
	March to May	11/-
Dunkirk:—		
	March to May	11/-
Genoa:—		
	March to May	10/-
Trieste/Venice:—		
	March to May	10/-

Remarks:—Markets continues as dull as ever, and there are no signs of improvement.

RAJKOT TO CONTINUE IN TUTELAGE.

—:o:—

Assumption Of Powers Deferred.

RAJKOT, Feb. 19.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Keatly, Agent to Governor General, paid an official visit to the Thakore Saheb Dharmendrasinhji on Monday afternoon and after presenting the formal kharita of his succession to the Rajkot Gadi announced that the Viceroy has decided that the assumption of ruling powers should be deferred until he had the benefit of necessary training in administration, arrangements for which are under the consideration of the Government of India. Meanwhile the administration will be carried on according to the rules and orders passed by the late Thakore Saheb, all questions requiring huzur orders being referred to the Agency. Mr. Kealy further advised the Thakore Saheb to take the fullest advantage of the arrangement which the Government of India will make for his training.—Western India Press.

SUIT AGAINST SIR BYRAMJI

—:o:—

Settlement In Building Contractor's Case.

Mr. Justice Baker at the High Court heard the suit filed by Byramji Jiwanji Mistri and another to recover certain amounts alleged to be due from Sir Byramji Jijibhoy in respect of some building work.

Mr. Engineer appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. D. Davar for the defendant.

After the case had proceeded for some time, counsel announced to the Court that the parties had come to terms whereby they had settled not only this case but also another one between them still pending, each withdrawing the allegations against the other. The parties also agreed to both the suits being dismissed on these terms.

His Lordship recorded the settlement accordingly.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1930.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

—:o:—

After unconscionably long delay the Government of India have announced their decisions regarding the treatment of special classes of prisoners including under-trials. It was only after nation-wide protests were repeatedly made against malpractices in jails and after a series of exposures by political prisoners of the degrading treatment they had received, that the Government took up the question. It was only after the Lahore prisoners had long suffered the tortures of a hunger-strike and Jatin Das had heroically sacrificed his life that Government began to treat the matter as urgent. And not till the prisoners again suffered those tortures have Government found it possible to publish their decisions. Those decisions no doubt mark some improvement upon the present position. But several of them are so vague and halting that one cannot help viewing them with distrust. Only general principles are laid down and "local Governments are now being invited to amend their jail manuals in the light of these principles and to frame rules where neceessary." It remains to be seen what revisions the local Governments deem "necessary" and whether their new rules will be as vague as the general principles. It is some relief to note that local Governments are also requested, pending the revision of their rules, "as far as possible to give immediate practical effect to these changes." Not till the local Government give effect to the suggested changes will it be possible to judge the significance or sincerity of those changes.

The most striking feature of Government's communique is their studied non-reference to political prisoners as such. Prisoners are proposed to be divided into three classes, A, B and C according to their status, offence, character, etc., political prisoners being tacitly understood to come under either of the first two special classes. But the principle of division is not satisfactory. Prisoners are eligible for class A only if, among other conditions, "they are non-habitual prisoners" and if "by social status, education and habits of life have been accustomed to be a superior mode of living," and if they have not been convicted of offences among others, relating to the possession of "dangerous weapons with the object of committing an offence." Nor is a prisoner eligible for class B unless by "social status, education or habit of life" he has been accustomed "to a superior mode of living." Under such classification persons who commit a simple political offence twice or thrice, or those who are too poor to have been accustomed to a superior mode of life or those who may wear a long kirpan with the object of technically offering civil disobedience, are not likely to be included under either of the two special classes. "Social status" and "a superior mode of life" are given more importance than the nature of offence, as being essential condition for eligibility to class A or B. This is unfair to the poor political prisoners.

The special importance given to status and superior mode of life despite its unfairness is not without its significance. So far there has been the reprehensible practice in jails of giving favoured treatment to European prisoners regardless of their offences. But in view of the wide and persistent outcry against such a practice Government have now agreed in theory—that "no class of prisoners will be eligible for any additional privileges on the ground of race." But it is obvious from the above cassification that in practice Europeans will continue to be classed as special class prisoners because of their status and superior mode of life, irrespective of their offence, though the concession will be denied to poor Indian political prisoners. This is all the more likely because local Government have been constituted the final classifying authorities. Such invidious distinction can be minimised if less stress is put on mere mode of life and more on the nature of offence. It is to be hoped that local Governments will soon revise their jail manuals not only in the light of the communique in question but also in the light of public criticism and that the revised rules will leave no room for ambiguity or suspicion. It is superfluous to add that any true reform they decide upon should be given effect to speedily even if there should be delay in the formulation of the precise changes in the jail manuals.

SALT.

—:o:—

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has just published a monogram on the queston of salt duty. The book will serve a useful purpose at the present time when the whole of India is awaiting the development of the Mahatma's campaign of civil resistance. The question of salt duty is of perennial interest and has always engaged the serious attention of leaders of public opinion for several decades. The Federation has done well, therefore, to focuss the attention of the public by the publication of a monogram which, it is expected, will be of considerable assistance to publicists and students of Indian economic problems. The book traces the history of the salt repenue in all the leading Presidencies ever since the time of Clive. The survey is brought down right to the present day, and, considered as a whole, the Federation ought to be complimented on the initiation of the research work which was badly required to be done. This is not, however, the only problem of public and economic importance on which research work and correct information are needed, and we hape the Federation will follow up this attempt with the publication of other monograms, though in passing we cannot help remarking that when public bodies of the standing of the Federation make themselves responsible for such publications they will see that the research work is carried out by recognised authorities on the subjects and not by fresh graduates. The monogram could have been presented in a better form than has been done. It contains interesting information, but nearly half of it is a collection of quotations from all sorts of sources, which are jumbled up together without the author trying to examine either their authenticity or correctness. Besides the historical retrospect, it deals with the important problems of consumption of salt per head, the salt duty and its incidence on the consumer, the uses of salt for domestic agricultural and industrial purposes, and the recent attempts made to develop the industry in India. These and many other related subjects are well treated in the monograph. We welcome this publication of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and we hope it will be followed up by monograms on other industrial and commercial problems of India. The book can be obtained from the Secretary of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, at Rs. 2|-.

BRITISH PARTIES AND INDIA.

—:o:—

It is not quite clear which guides the new United Empire Party in England more, personalities or principles. For the time time being at any rate Lord Beaverbrook's "fighting fund" of £100,000 may decide matters, just as Mr. Lloyd George's "chest" prevents his Liberal rump from further disintegration. But since the fund is yet to be formed, it is natural that the Party has not yet spell-bound the British electorate. In all probability it will split the Conservative Party and will thus form four important parties in Britain. But that makes no difference to India, as she is to be always outside party politics and always inside the Empire. Misjudging the real attitude of the Labour Party towards India, Lord Rothermere has stated on behalf of the new Party that there should be no more surrender in India, whose trade with Britain is one-fifth of the entire British trade, and that under no circumstances should be allowed "a rupture of the present relations with India through Dominion Home Rule or otherwise." Lord Rothermere's warning may be noted by Indian Liberals, but he surely forgets that other interests than British are determining the Indian situation.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

NEED FOR RE-ORGANISATION.

(BY DR. K. G. NAIK, M.A., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C., etc., Professor of Chemistry and Industrial Chemist to the Government of Baroda.)

I.

"Perhaps, the commonest criticism of the present system of education is that it is too literary in character and fitted only for those who wish to join the learned professions. It is not related to life and is far too bookish and curricula and text-books are too urban in outlook."

There is a general complaint that under the present system of education too many persons are trained to fill clerical and non-vocational appointments and that the instruction given in the past in industries and practical arts has been negligible. For the past 50 years or more, advanced Western countries have been giving their school-going population vocational education in industrial arts, in agriculture and in commerce to equip them for their work in life. Attempts were now and then made to change the character of education in this Presidency but so far with little success.

The wealth of the nation lies in her industrialism and student should be taught to think of actual things instead of merely of words. Under the ordinary system of education bestowed on India, by her rulers it is, for the most part words, that are in question and not concrete things that can be handled, weighed, tested and broken. The consequence is that the educated people have despised and avoided education on industrial lines preferring the literary education which led to Government employment.

Reluctance to use their hands on the part of Indian school boys of the better classes and ignorance and conservatism on the part of workmen have contributed towards the backward condition of our industries.

WANTED PRACTICAL TURN.

The spread of education among the artisan classes tended to bring manual labour into contempt and sons of artisans, educated beyond the primary stage, showed distinct tendency to forsake their fathers' calling in favour of clerical work. This view may be due to the wrong system of education which has been made available. It has limited the equipment on the sons of better class parents mainly to literary or non-productive professions, has produced a distaste for manual labour among classes used to it, and has failed to touch the ignorant and conservative masses. Modifications are necessary to give it a practical turn; and consequently, by propaganda and otherwise, the advantages of vocational education should be brought home to the public.

FAULTY SYSTEM.

With regard to the present system of education, they say: "You engage the boys for the whole day for four years in the primary schools and for six years in the high schools. We at home give them special treatment in the shape of exempting them from our professional and necessary works, just because they are engaged working all the time with you. At school, whatever you teach or do not teach, you teach the boys one thing, to sit on benches with the minimum physical activity and to use the hand mainly for one thing, namely, writing. After the 4 or 6 years' course the boy returns home to join his parents in work and he enters life. A very high percentage of rural families cannot afford to send and maintain their children in towns for years together and yet when they join their parents, they do not like the rough agricultural work which has to be done. They have lost their respect for labour and consider it as mean. Their physique is weak on account of continuous disuse. They always yearn to take up some clerkship or some village school-master ship or to go to town. Such of them as get such places cannot maintain themselves with the pittance they get as pay. And the climax of the tragedy comes up when the illiterate uncivilised father is forced to send remittances

(Continued on page 11.)

WHAT BOMBAY READ 100 YEARS AGO.

GLEANINGS FROM "BOMBAY SAMACHAR."

Trial by jury was introduced in Bombay in 1828. When this was done a petition by some Hindus of Bombay was submitted to the Supreme Court of Bombay. This petition was published in the "Bombay Samachar" of the 26th April 1828. We reproduce it below from the "Bombay Samachar" of 26th April 1828:—

THE "BOMBAY SAMACHAR."
—:o:—
26th April, 1828.
SUPREME COURT.
Second Quarter Sessions of this Year.
25th April, 1828.

After the jurors had been sworn in, the Hon. Sir Chambers, Kt., J., addressed them as follows:—

"The Parliament of Great Britain has enacted a very important statute in connection with India, viz. 7 Geo. IV Ch. 37, whereby all the Supreme Courts having jurisdiction over native subjects have been given powers of trying accused persons by a jury of native subjects.

The preamble of 7 Geo IV Ch. 37 recites 13 Geo. III Ch. 8 and declares it expedient to extend the powers of juries in the trial of criminal cases in the Supreme Courts of, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and enacts that respectable and qualified persons shall be summoned to serve on grand and petty juries. Members of various sects and religions have addressed petitions to the Justices of this Court expressing their views in this statute, but these petitions contain no suggestions which we think we, can act upon. In point of fact, there is not much difference in the opinions of the various petitioners, and I only propose to read one letter which is typical of the rest. The letter is as follows:—

"To the Honourable Sir Edward West, Kt., Chief Justice, the Hon. Sir Ralph Rice, Kt., and the Hon. Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, Kt., Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

May it please Your Lordships,

We, the undersigned, acknowledge receipt of your communication, and beg to bring to your notice some matters which violate our religion and custom, and we beg Your Lordships to frame rules in respect of accused persons by juries after giving due consideration to them.

STRANGE REASONS.

Our first request is that we should be made exempt from service as jurors at Coroner's inquests, because it is considered impure in our religion to examine dead bodies, and besides, we are not permitted after coming in contact with corpses to do any business either at home or outside without sanctifying ourselves

Our second request is that we should be mode exempt from sitting in trial over offences committed by a Brahamin, because our Shashtras enjoin us not to seek injury to or be responsible for the death of any Brahamin

Another request is that Jains should not be required to serve on juries in capital cases, because it is contrary to the Jain religion to inflict death on ony sensient being.

Our another request is that the jury must consist of at least (6) English jurors; for the natives are still not conversant with the proceedings of the Court, and may thus get some information and knowledge from the presence of these Englishmen. After a time, however, their presence may be dispensed with; and the natives made to rely on their own proper judgment. As far as possible, every petty jury must consist of one Englishman, who knows the various vernaculars, so that he might explain any difficulties that may arise in the minds of the native jurors.

Our another request is that only the following sects of Hindus must be summoned to serve on juries:—

Brahamins,	Shonars,
Shanfais,	Banias,
Parbhus,	Bathias.

The leaders of each of these sects will select the native jurors from among their own sects, after consultation with Mathavdas Ranchoddas and Devidas Harjivandas, who are the leaders of the whole Hindu community residing in the Bombay Presidency. The Sheriff must be instructed to send summons only on jurors thus selected.

Our another request is that the Hindus must not be summoned to act as jurors on the following

(Continued on page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Off His Balance.

In the Legislative Assembly on Thursday last Mr. Arthur Moore ran amok, but was brought under with some difficulty. It seems he grudged President Patel even a nominal victory in the Assembly galleries' dispute and was determined to have a tilt at him somehow or other, rules or no rules. The tilt he had but did not seem to relish it much. Whatever compromises President Patel might accept on other matters, he would brook none in his conduct of the Assembly debate. Some of Mr. Moore's friends enjoyed his scene if they did not actually encourage him, and others but mildly expostulated with him. But he was in mood to be satisfied. He has broken with the European group and has said some hard things even about the Government. He accuses Government of being disingenuous and weak and says that "the Chair is now above Government and there is no doubt that unless action be taken it will be the paramount influence in India in dealing with the Congress campaign for separation from the Empire, refusal of taxes and an attack on the salt revenue." Mr. Moore seems to be too poor a diplomat to appreciate the action Government have already taken and to see the difference between real power and its counterfeit.

Lure of British Degrees.

The report on the work of the Education, London, for the year 1928-29 sounds a note of warning regarding the grave wastage due to the annual migration to England of a large number of unqualified students who leave India with little or no idea of the exact purpose of their training in Great Britain or the use to which they are to put it on their return to India. The migration referred to is needlessly large, but the cause of it is not merely the belief that a British degree has a higher cultural or money value. It is also due to the alarming growth of unemployment in the upper as well as the lower middle classes and to the lack of adequate coordination among Indian Universities as also of adequate provision of varied courses of higher instruction. Finally, so long as British domination lasts in this country, British degrees will have some artificial value attached to them. We endorse the remark in the report that "the fact that a British qualification is in itself no additional or better qualification apparently needs to be strongly emphasised".

A Smashing Propaganda.

Said a City Coroner to a man whose wife had died of burns: "I will not give you the death certificate unless you produce in this Court your Primus stove". And a few minutes later two stoves were produced and smashed outside the Court-room All this happened not in a "talkie" but in the Bombay City Coroner's Court, the hero of the piece being no less a person than Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale. It appears the deceased lady died of burns caused by her 'sari' catching fire as she turned after lighting a coal 'segri'. It is to be seen if 'segrees' too will be hereafter smashed.

A Thought for the Day.

"A Government adapted to the economic development of a people and working up from within is better than the most perfect Government forced from above. The Americans are doing far more for the Philippines than Britain for India; yet it is my opinion that every day we remain in the islands, the Philippines are less capable of self-government. They have all the while been better fit to rule thmselves than we or any other foreigners are to rule them. The only way America can benefit them is by giving them independence at once."

PROF. FREDERIC STARR.

Mother Tongue.

"Why do they call English the mother tongue?"

"Because father rarely gets a chance to use it."

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday

WORLD OF SPORTS.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS

Ghorpade Defeats Brook-Edwards.

BENGAL CHAMPION BEATEN IN STRAIGHT SETS.

Warm weather made it rather trying for the contestants in Friday's tennis matches on the Queen's Road Courts. Ghorpade was the outstanding player of the day actually beating Brooke-Edwards, the Calcutta champion in straight sets in the last match of the fifth round. Brooke-Edwards altered his customary tactics in this match, instead of taking the net frequently, he conducted a base line duel with his opponent, and seldom made use of his formidable passing shots. To outplay Brooke-Edwards from the base line was a striking tribute to Ghorpade's driving powers. The Poona man was hitting crisply and cleanly, and was more consistent in pace and length. He began strongly with a 3—0 lead, and only conceded a game to Brooke-Edwards before closing the set. In the second set the Calcutta player led for a while, but Ghorpade drew level and driving forcefully, increased the pressure. Brooke-Edwards then lost some of his accuracy, but kept on fighting. He scored many aces on his service, but Ghorpade eventually got home 6—4.

Ranga Rao outplayed Brough in straight sets, not only was he steadier on both backhand and forehand, but his drop shots had the Gymkhana man worried throughout.

Suvarna and Khardekar had a gruelling encounter with Dastoor and Vakharia, winning after the match had gone to three sets. Both pairs combined well but Vakharia's generalship was a feature of the game. The Parsi pair dropped the first set after it had gone to fourteen games. In the second set clever placing and sound net play made them draw level with their Hindu rivals. Suvarna and Khardekar speeded up in the deciding set when they smashed their way to victory by a relentless attack.

Raja Iyer and Wagle defeated Olivares and Naoroji decisively in the third round of the Men's Doubles. They mixed their shots well and showed good tactics.

Mrs. Covell and Mrs. Davidson achieved a comfortable win, against Mrs. Clayton and Mrs. Corbett Wright in the Ladies Doubles. The losers made some effective returns, and took there defeat smilingly.

Mrs. Row and Miss Row had to go to three sets before accounting for Mrs. Portlock and Mrs. Freke. On the form shown against this weak combination they have little chance against, Miss Davidson and Mrs. Covell in the Final of the Ladies' Doubles.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.
(Fifth Round).

Ghorpade beat Brooke-Edwards (6—1); (6—4).

Ranga Rao beat Brough (6—0); (6—3).

MEN'S DOUBLES.
(Third Round.)

Suvarna and Khardekar beat Dastoor and Vakharia (8—6); (5—7); (6—4).

Raja Iyer and Wagle beat Olivares and Naoroji (6—4); (6—2).

LADIES' DOUBLES.
(Semi-Final.)

Mrs. Covell and Mrs. Davidson beat Mrs. Clayton and Mrs. Corbett Wright (6—1); (6—2).

Mrs. Row and Miss Row beat Mrs. Portlock and Mrs. Freke (6—2); (3—6); (6—1).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

SEMI-FINAL—MEN'S DOUBLES.
Court No. 2.—At 4-15 p.m.: Limbdi & Ranga Rao vs. Raja Iyer and Wagle.

SEMI-FINAL—SINGLES.
Andrews vs. Ghorpade.

SEMI-FINAL—LADIES' SINGLES.
Miss Row vs. Mrs. McDougall.
Court No. 6.- At 5-0 p.m.: J. A. D. Naoroji and Mrs. Portlock vs. Brough and Mrs. Davidson.

HINTS FOR RACEGOERS.

Horse That Should Be In The Money.

By ("PILOT.")

Two races of traditional interest figure as the star events of to-day's programme. This is the last big fixture and splendid support is anticipated.

The Rajpipla jacket is expected to be in the all important position in the race for the Byculla Club Cup.

I fancy it will be CONCILLIATOR that will be the one to do the trick. It is said that he "can stay till the cows come home."

* * * *

TRISTAN from the same stable must be taking a hand in the fighting.

* * * *

A likely upset is GREEN FLAG who has been galloping like a winner recently.

* * * *

WALIDA'S connections are sanguine that he will enhance an already fine record by a facile victory in the Turf Club Cup.

* * * *

MOOFID is in such great form at the moment that he must be reckoned with.

* * * *

MANJI competes with a fair chance of success. This four year old stays well.

* * * *

SERMON is my idea of a good bet in the Mansfield Plate.

* * * *

A distinct danger to the best is THREE STAR II who has struck his best this season.

* * * *

ALCOR has been unfortunate in recent essays but must be trusted again in the Stand Plate Division II.

* * * *

SHINING STAR and ATHBOY are expected to make a race of it. Both are in top-hole fettle.

* * * *

The Mysore stable expect to take the first division of the Stand Plate with CHINESE HONEYMOON.

* * * *

PENCEDOR has a fighting chance if suitably handled.

* * * *

PUFFIN has struck form and must not be ignored.

* * * *

Goafrey is enjoying a run of luck and the hitherto unfortunate WESTERHAM should do him a good turn to-morrow in the Morland Plate.

* * * *

IRISH RIGHT has come in considerably and is worth an each way investment.

* * * *

The Lloyd Handicap looks a good thing for JONATHAN.

* * * *

ARCH DRUID at a good price cannot be left unbacked.

* * * *

SARKHA, AMIJ and ZEEBAR should have the finish of the down Plate Division I to themselves.

* * * *

FAKRI PASHA and LE TOUQUET take the eye in Division II A

* * * *

PASHA with a drop in weights can be a troublesome rival.

* * * *

The form book favours the chance of INJEMAN II in the opening event two others that should be thereabouts are DAOUD BEG and LANG.

BOMBAY RACES.

—:o:—

Fifth Day.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

2-0 p.m.
THE TOWN PLATE. Division II-B.

INJEMAN II	1
WHITE GOLD	2
AKRAM	3

2-30 p.m.
THE TOWN PLATE. Division II-A.

GOOD TIME	1
LE TOUQUET	2
FAKRI PASHA	3

3-0 p.m.
THE LLOYD HANDICAP.

JONATHAN	1
ARCH DRUID	2

3-30 p.m.
THE STAND PLATE. Division I.

CHINESE HONEYMOON	1
CAVERN	2
PUFFIN	3

4-0 p.m.
THE MORLAND PLATE.

WESTERHAM	1
BRAY PRINCE	2
IRISH RIGHT	3

4-30 p.m.
THE STAND PLATE. Division II

ALCOR	1
BALLINALEE	2
DESERT SUN	3

5-0 p.m.
THE TURF CLUB CUP.

WALIDA	1
SAIFULDOWLA	2
SHEEMA	3

5-30 p.m.
THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

CONCILLIATOR	1
TRISTAN	2
FACINO	3

6-0 p.m.
THE MANSFIELD PLATE.

SERMON	1
EASTERN ESSEX ..	2
THREE STAR II	3

8-30 p.m.
THE TOWN PLATE. Division I.

SARKA	1
HAMOUD	2
AMIJ	3

SPORT FROM ALL QUARTERS.

—:o:—

BOROTRA BECOMES FRENCH INDOOR CHAMPION.

—:o:—

Jean Borotra became French indoor champion for the sixth time when he easily beat Christian Boussus in the final of the Men's Singles in Paris recently. The women's championship was won by Frau von Reznicek, the German title-holder, who defeated Madame Bordes in the final 6-2 6-2.

AUSTRALIAN RUNNER EQUALS WORLD RECORD.

—:o:—

Carlton, the New South Wales' runner won his heat in the 100 yards' race in the Australian track championships, at Melbourne last month in 9-3|5 seconds—a world's record. He had no difficulty in winning the actual race. An Australian record was set up when Whyte (Victoria) won the mile in 4 minutes 21-1|5 seconds. Dr. Peltzer, the German, finished third in this race while Lermond, the American Olympic runner, was unplaced.

INDIAN LADY TENNIS CHAMPION FOR WIMBLEDON.

—:o:—

Miss Jenny Sandison will shortly be sailing for England and will participate in the Lawn Tennis championships at Wimbledon. The Calcutta player has been playing at the top of her form recently and is expected to go far in the big tournament at Home.

ART THE EXPRESSION OF CHARACTER.

—:o:—

Renaissance Of Indian Art.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

In the course of his speech at the opening of the Delhi Fine Arts Exhibition to-day, the Viceroy said that the art of a people is the expression of their character and genius. There can therefore be no more fascinating or profitable study for those who have to do with the administration of a country than the study of its art. The last thirty years have seen a wonderful renaissance of Indian art due not so much to the impact of Western Art on Eastern thought as to the general perment of ideas caused by the spread of education, the reaction against the domination of the West in the field of thought and feeling and the set of the time in the direction of a separate national consciousness. Indian art standing firmly on its own feet is now in a position to make a reliberate choice of such elements as the West has to offer it and to decide which it will adopt and which it will reject and we may be content to leave it to exercise its choice confident that while its new acquisitions may give it a wider appeal to those who are unfamiliar with its traditions and its methods it will do nothing to detract from its essentially Indian characteristics. The modern school of Indian artists show such amazing skill in their own technique that there is no reason to suppose that they will not master with equal facility any features of foreign technique which they may desire to adopt.

WORK ON VICEREGAL LODGE.

The work of decoration of the Viceroy's House is a larger task than we can hope to undertake in the immediate future and I fear I shall not see it very far advanced during my viceroyalty. But in the meanwhile I am endeavouring gradually to collect suitable pictures for the house and Government wish to select Indian artists who will go to England this summer to copy the Royal portraits which his Majesty the King Emperor has selected to be hung there in one of the State drawing rooms.—A. P.

SWEEPER CANDIDATE FOR U. P. COUNCIL.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

An Etawah message says that at the instance of the President of the U. P. Congress Committee, Misri, a sweeper in the Pratap Press of Cawnpore has been duly nominated for election to the U.P. Legislative Council.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7).

much as I believe that direct negotiations between the parties concerned are more likely to yield better results than any settlement through a third party. The deputation, however, will be the best judge to decide in favour of one or the other proposal and I have full confidence in the judgment of the Council of the Federation. In case the Government of India and the Railway Board decline to receive the deputation or negotiate with it or agree to refer the demands to a Board of Conciliation, I have no doubt that the General Council will not fail to take the right decision which will vindicate its position as a central body of the railwaymen and safeguard their interests. I only hope that it will not be forced to take that extreme step.

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THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

How To Settle It.

(BY R. R. BAKHALE.)

How to settle the strike on the G. I. P. Railway which has gone on for three weeks is the one question on the lips of everybody. Whatever the present position of the strike may be, it is in my opinion high time that the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union considered the situation in the light of the three weeks' experience and seek to reach, through the General Council of the Railwaymen's Federation which is meeting at Nagpur on the 23rd inst., a settlement which will at once be desirable and honourable. This is not the time to consider the wisdom or otherwise of the Railway Administration in keeping the railwaymen in India in suspense all these years of the Railwaymen's Union to declare a strike without consulting the Railwaymen's Federation and the Staff Union and putting all the railwaymen in a wrong and awkward position. But I cannot help saying that by their dilatory policy extending over about five years the Railway Administration have driven the railwaymen to despair. Their failure to take the Federation into confidence before it was too late is no doubt responsible for the serious situation that has been created by the strike. At the same time it is equally true to say that by declaring a strike on only one line without any consultation with the other Union on the same line and also with the Railwaymen's Federation, when the demands are common not only to the G. I. P. men but to all railwaymen in India, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has taken unfair advantage of a natural feeling of brotherhood among the workers by forcing them to sympathise with it and even to join it in the strike. It also failed to recognise that by taking a strike action on one railway for the redress of 'common' demands, it has helped to weaken the authority of the central organisation, viz., the Federation, and thereby give a handle to the Railway Administration to undermine its prestige and challenge its representative character.

NOT TOO LATE.

It is not yet, however, too late to mend matters if there is genuine desire to do so. Mr. Giri, the General Secretary of the Federation, had asked for a Board of Conciliation before the strike was declared: and the Hon. Sir George Rainy was then reported to have replied that the suggestion would receive his sympathetic and careful consideration. Mr Ruikar supported Mr. Giri's proposal only after, but not before, the declaration of the strike. That was indeed very unfortunate. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and S. C. Joshi and I had also supported the same proposal The point now, however, to be considered is that no negotiations have yet been opened between the parties directly concerned even for the purpose of considering Mr. Giri's suggestion and the Agent of the G.I.P. Ry. and the Union are carrying on their activities without any regard to that proposal. Such a position is hardly tenable and vigorous efforts must be made in the direction of devising a suitable machinery for the settlement of the strike if the interests of not only the strikers but other railwaymen as well are not allowed to be sacrificed.

Fortunately, the General Council of the Railwaymen's Federation is meeting at Nagpur on Sunday, the 23rd and it will be an act of supreme wisdom on the part of everybody concerned if the General Council is invested with full powers of opening and carrying on negotiations with the Government of India and the Railway Board. When the demands are common to all the railwaymen in India, it only follows as a logical corollary that they should be negotiated between the two most representative and authoritative bodies in India, viz., the Railwaymen's Federation on the one hand and the Government of India and the Railway Board on the other. The Railwaymen's Union and the G. I. P. Railway Administration must stand aside in the interests of the workers and other Administrations. To insist that, as the Union has declared the strike, it alone should have the sole charge of negotiations is not only to perpetuate the original mistake of declaring the strike without consulting the central organisation but who will have no voice in railwaymen on other lines who are deeply concerned in the demands but who will have no voice in negotiating them. The Union should not, I feel, take upon itself the responsibility of negotiating the common demands when the other Unions are equally vitally interested in them. Similarly the G. I. P. Ry. Administration should not deprive, by insisting upon dealing with the strike in its own way, the other Administrations of their right of taking part in the negotiations, or at any rate, influencing them through the Railway Board. No fair-minded person can for one moment deny that the all-India demands must be negotiated on an all-India basis and that can be done only by the Federation taking them up directly with the Government of India and the Railway Board, I, therefore, strongly suggest that the General Council of the Federation should now take the situation in its own hands and control it as it thinks best under the circumstances. I further suggest that the General Council should decide upon immediately taking a deputation, as was decided at the last Convention, to the Government of India and the Railway Board. It will also be necessary for the General Council to ask the Railwaymen's Union either to call off the strike or continue it. Whatever advice the Council may choose to give, the Union should loyally carry it out as in doing so it will be showing its loyalty to its own central organisation and will not be accused of weakness or surrender. My own feeling is that if the Government of India and the Railway Board agree to receive the deputation and to negotiate with it immediately in a suitable manner, the Union should be advised to call off the strike.

TWO PROPOSALS.

The deputation of the Federation can press for either of the two proposals: one, direct and immediate negotiations with the deputation itself on the demands; or two, the appointment of a Board of Conciliation for the whole of India. I prefer the former

(Continued

What the People Say

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN SUBURBS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the afternoon of Friday the 13th instant at 4 p.m. 2 volunteers of the G. I. P. strikers were arrested at the railway station at Ghatkopar. News arrived at the head office of the G. I. P. Union late in the evening and Mr. Mistry, a learned comrade of the legal brotherhood of the Bombay Bar, was instructed to go to Ghatkoper to get the accused released on bail from police custody. Mr. Mistry was directed from place to place and was unable to find the police sub-inspector in charge of the police-lockup.

Next morning Comrade F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor of the Bombay High Court, and myself motored down to the office of the First Class Magistrate at Kurla at 11 a.m., where the accused would ordinarily be produced, within 24 hours as required by Law. We were directed, however, to inquire at Ghatkoper and did so from the Kurla police station by telephone. We were informed that the accused would be placed before the Magistrate Mr. Kudav, who holds his court sessions at Bandra or at Old Custom House in the city of Bombay. Straight off we went to the Magistrate's court house at Bandra and luckily found the accused on the court premises when we were informed by the police sub-inspector in charge that the accused had already been remanded to police custody in the Bandra lock-up on a charge of rioting and that he was handing them over to the officer-in-charge of the Bandra lock-up. He refused to give any further information or to allow us to take instructions from the accused without the permission of the Magistrate who had ordered the remand at his bungalow which was more than a mile from the court house. We inquired of the clerk as to what order the Magistrate had passed and as to what information the police has lodged by way of complaint against the accused. The clerk-in-charge showed us only a note from Mr Kudav asking the officer-in-charge of the prison to keep the accused in custody until further instructions but no complaint nor any other papers were to be found in the court house. We thereupon motored down to the Magistrate's residence and sent in a visiting card with his peon. The peon returned with an oral message that the Magistrate had caught cold and would not see us. We told the peon to tell the Magistrate that we must be seen on the important matter of the three accused just remanded. But before the peon would go in again, the Magistrate appeared in the corridor and roughly asked us to make a written application without allowing Comrade Ginwala to complete even one sentence. Comrade Ginwala remonstrated and said that he wanted to make the bail application and wanted to see the police complaint. The Magistrate refused to give any information or show any papers and said he was not bound to do so and insisted on a written application for what we wanted to be done and that he would pass his orders thereon.

Comrade Ginwala thereupon immediately wrote out a bail application which the Magistrate took inside and returned it with the endorsement that the application required a court-fee stamp and did not mention the designation of the Magistrate as there are more than one magistrate at Bandra. We thereupon said that we would return with a properly stamped application from the court house. But the Magistrate remarked that he was on casual leave that day and we might do whatever we liked without any direction from him. We went back to the Bandra court house, engaged an advocate practising in Bandra for the accused and kept ready two applications for bail properly stamped, though such applications were not required to be compulsorily in writing nor bear any court-fee stamp. We all three went again to the Magistrate's bungalow and as soon as our car halted at the closed gate of the compound the peon rushed forward to the gate and informed us that the Magistrate had left the bungalow and gone out. It was difficult for us to believe that the Magistrate who complained to us of cold and bronchitis could have left the house at that hour (about 1 p.m.) and in that state of health. But we had no alternative but to go to the District Magistrate, to make our application for bail as well as for permission to see the accused in jail to take instructions. The District Magistrate, Mr. Jayakar, courteously saw us at once, gave us the necessary permission to see the accused ordered notice of the bail application to be served on the police for a hearing at 3 p.m. on Monday the 17th instant. As it was Saturday afternoon when we could see the Magistrate and as nothing could be done on Sunday the accused remained in the police-lockup for three consecutive nights viz. Friday, Saturday and Sunday. In the meanwhile, the Special Divisional Magistrate Mr. Kudav put them up for trial on Monday morning when he granted the application of Comrade Ginwala with great hesitation and postponed the case to enable the accused to make a transfer application to the Court of the Magistrate at Kurla or to any other proper court.—Yours, etc.,

MANEKLAL H. VAKIL,
F. J. GINWALA.

MR. JAMNADAS ON HIS FAILURE.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The result of the bye-election has demonstrated more clearly than before the unwisdom and the futility of the boycott of legislatures. For four weeks a large section of the Press vigorously carried on a hostile campaign against me. The Congress "mandate" was flourished for all it worth; and with characteristic honesty the crusaders completely ignored the bye-election to the Bombay Council on the 12th instant as if the so-called mandate applied only to the Assembly election; with boycott on their lips they advised the voters "not to vote for Jamnadas Mehta" thus stultifying themselves and their supposed mandate. The President of the Congress and half the Working Committee were requisitioned into service to persuade the voters to boycott the polling booths. Several enterprising Congressmen were actually picketting in more than one ward: but the result was a dismal failure; for a bye-election the number of votes polled on the 18th instant was a record which will long remain unbroken.

The analysis of the figures of voting shows that out of a total of about 13,000 voters nearly 6400 i.e. over 35 per cent went to the polls after a short campaign of four weeks whereas at the last general election in 1926 with three candidates and four months of campaigning out of about 22000 voters only 8700 voted i.e. less than 40 per cent of the voters exercised the franchise. These figures provide a striking demonstration of the fact that the electorate as a whole is indifferent to the policy of negation embodied in the boycott of legislatures.

I congratulate Sir Cowasji Jehangir on his personal triumph. The organisation which he set up in a few short weeks was remarkable for its efficiency and German in its thoroughness; nearly 80 per cent of the Parsi voters polled every Parsi voter was dug out from his home or office and sent to the polling booths. Of course the Parsi voting was exclusively on communal lines. Out of 5400 Parsi voters about ten voted for me and 4,000 for Sir Cowasji. It was a lamentable exhibition of communalism in excelsis. It almost appeared as if there was an election for the Parsi Panchayat. The Parsi voting on the side of Sir Cowasji has terefore little or no political significance. He got those votes because he was a Parsi. He would have got them even if he had stood for something much less than Dominion Status. The political education of the Parsi community has therefore still to be undertaken. I do not wish to minimise the effect of the abstention of those voters who considered the Lahore Congress resolution as mandatory; but I am afraid that in a bye-election in the city of Bombay with a candidate like Sir Cowasji and the communal voters like the Parsis the result would have been much the same even if the Congress voters were not abstaining.

As for myself I am disappointed but not surprised at the result of the contest. I was fully prepared for it. I had not expected to poll much beyond 1500 votes and I was counting on Sir Cowasji getting 5,000; the actual figures are very much what I had anticipated. I am deeply grateful to the 1693 voters who stood for India's independence and for the persuit of a policy of fighting the enemy on all fronts. I am looking forward to changing the 1693 to four times the number at the next general election. In the meantime I beg to assure my friends that although I am defeated I am not vanquished and am determined to conquer.—Yours, etc.,

JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.
Shant-kutir,
Ridge Road,
Bombay-6.
Feb. 21.

ASSEMBLY BY-ELECTION

—:o:—

Sir Cowasji Jehangir's Thanks.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Allow me to take this very first opportunity, through the hospitality of your columns, to convey my sincere and grateful thanks to all those, of all communities, who exercised their franchise in my favour on the 18th of February. All I can say just now is that in the very short time at my disposal in the Assembly I will try and do my very best to prove worthy of their confidence.

A very large circle of friends not only gave me their votes but used all their influence in support of my candidature. Some of them have been working hard for the last month, exerting every nerve in this contest. Although I have already thanked several personally and hope to thank the rest in course of the week, may I be allowed to convey, in no uncertain terms my gratitude for all they have done. The very significant victory is more theirs than mine.

I think it will be admitted that the members of my own community came to the poll in unprecedented numbers. From this fact it may be safely inferred that a very large majority of Parsees is for Dominion Status and is anxiously looking forward to a substantial change in the present form of Government.—Yours, etc.

COWASJI JEHANGIR (Junior).
Readymoney Mansion,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

"AN ENGLISHMAN ON GOVERNMENT'S DUTY."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of "Englishman" in your issue this morning should be an eye-opener to his countrymen. Evidently the writer is engaged in business in India and the exploitation of the country for which he wants a favourable atmosphere and conditions to be maintained. Otherwise he would have gauged the situation better and appreciated the fact that the aspirations of the people are far higher than buying salt a little cheaper or cloth a little dearer. What we want in an "Englishman" is not a mere trader but one who understands the people.

It is, however, gratifying to see that at least one Englishman openly acknowledges the growing political consciousness of our people. It is high time that "Englishman's" countrymen gave up their cherished belief that the people who count in India were indifferent to political questions, but that all types of Indians are now deeply affected.

If more Englishmen could realise why an ever-increasing number of people are going "agin the Government" it will go a long way to solve the problem. Let them not blind themselves to facts by such ludicrous ideas as that "Congress represents only a small proportion of the inhabitants." It is high time they realised that Congress alone can deliver the goods.

Again, as usual with his countrymen, "Englishman" bluffs himself by saying that Congress is only bluffing Government so as to get a more favourable report from the Simon Commission. The Congress wants nothing and expects less. No country was ever granted its freedom: freedom must be won.

"Englishman" has awakened to the fact that the Congress mentality is gaining more and more adherents. It is Congress alone which is a force in the country to-day. Even the most moderate of Indian edited papers has dubbed the Liberals "mere extinct Volcanoes," whereas it could have more aptly called them "extinct oracles" and "Englishman" is right in admitting that the Moderate's downfall has been brought about by the irresponsive and irresponsible conduct of Government. It was the failure of the Moderates which exposed the insincerity of the British people and called forth the vigorous Congress leaders to face realities and not be lulled by mere lip sympathy. Let me tell "Englishman" that is not petty "boons" like making salt cheaper or cloth dearer that will meet the situation. One is only to appease the people and the other to benefit Lancashire. Bepin Chandra Pal once said Lord Ripon was the most dangerous Viceroy because he pacified the people and lulled them into a belief in British bonafides.

"Englishman's" countrymen are never tired of saying in season and out of season that "they are ever prepared to co-operate with that section of the Indian public which stand for them and reasonable progress. But has this sentiment ever been put into practice? Have they ever co-operated with "that galaxy" of ever-willing co-operators, the Moderates, most of whom are men approved by Government, – title-holders and ex-members of Government?

Did the European Association or any "Englishman" respond to the cordial invitations of the All-Parties' Convention? When the Nehru Report was hailed as the minimum demand by the most moderate of Moderates, did Englishmen ever assent? Are they even now prepared to ask for Dominion Status, not as a distant goal, with perhaps another Hailiyan interpretation on its meaning, not with reservations or qualifications, but as an immediate, tangible reality? All Indians, Moderates included, have ceased to have faith in these hollow and vague sentiments and sententious promises of co-operation. What will it matter if salt is cheaper or cloth is dearer if the country is denied of its very fundamental birthright? Let "Englishman" at least co-operate with Moderates and then seek the way to satisfy the "ever-increasing number of people who are imbibing the Congress mentality." It is not "boons" or empedients or mere sentiments but real freedom, call it even Dominion Status, that is wanted to-day.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Feb. 21.

INDIAN.

SPECULATION IN TATA DEFERRED.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of 11th February you published prominently a petition sent by 34 brokers to the Board of Directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange to remove the deferred share of the Tata Iron and Steel Company from the forward list. The petitioners state that they have no connexion with the rise and fall in the prices and yet in the very next sentence they say that they make the request in the interests of brokers as well as their clients. May I point out that if the brokers and their clients see any danger, the remedy is in their own hands. If they stop selling short, there would be no necessity of a petition to the Board. In our market, the Bears are in the habit of making such petitions after making short sales and the "Bombay Chronicle" has always exposed such practices and condemned the corner rule which encourages such rules. The "Bombay Chronicle" will do a great service to the public and the Stock Exchange by continuing to expose the familiar trick. Under the new rules the Board has power to examine the books of the brokers and may I request the Chairman and the Directors of the Exchange to examine the books of the petitioners and ascertain whether any of the petitioners have made short sales on behalf of themselves or their clients.—Yours, etc.,

K. H.

JACOBABAD MURDER CASE.

—:o:—

Zamindar Committed To Sessions.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 17.

Orders were passed this morning by the Sub-Judge and First Class Magistrate Jacobabad, in the well-known Jacobabad Hindus' Murder Case, committing three accused Khan Bahadur Dilmurkhan, Allabux, the latter's son-in-law, and Moulvi Din Mahomed to the Sessions Court, Sukkur and discharging the remaining three accused. The case has been hanging for nearly a year, the alleged offence having been committed in the night of 23rd April 1929, when in the open bazaar of the Jacobabad Town ten Hindus were shot at one after another by a Mahommedan, who afterwards made good his escape in a motor car awaiting on the outskirts of the town and who has not yet been traced. The charge against the accused, therefore was of having conspired together between 18th March 1929 and 23rd April 1929 to assassinate ten Hindus in revenge of the alleged murder of one of their co-religionis' namemd Abuhussein, who was found dead on the public road in Jacobabad on the 17th March 1929, but investigations into the circumstances of whose death, carried on by a Mahommedan Police Official, showed it be due to suicide. Another motive for the offence was also alleged by the prosecution, which stated that the accused Khan Bahadur Dilmurad Khan, who had enjoyed the honour of being the president of the Jacobabad Municipality for long, having been ousted out from the latter post by his Mahomedan rival, Noormahomed on the occasion of the last election, mainly with the help of Hindu members, wanted, therefore to revenge himself on the Hindu community. He, therefore, is alleged to have joined the conspiracy of murdering Hindus and on the night of the murders was waiting in his own village outside the Jacobabad town and absconded away the murdered in his own car. On latter's return from the town after having committed the foul deed he is further alleged to have subsided and carried on propaganda in the press and outside that the murders were caused by one Huzooro, servant of his political opponent Noormahomed, the present President of Jacobabad Municipality, with the double object of harming the latter and mis-directing police investigation. As no clue of the murderer was available, the case would have failed to detected but for the remarkable igenuity displayed by the Sind C. I. D. From the blank cartridges left on the scene of offence, they, after great experiments, traced the gun alleged to have been used in connection with the murders and also its alleged owner, the accused Allabux. For this they had to collect about 800 guns belonging to all people in and around the area there.

The poster affixed on the Police Station of Jacobabad intimidating murdering ten Hindus in return of one Mahomedan is stated to have led to the arrest of another accused Moluvi Din Mahomed. Out of over 400 handwritings of people, suspected on otherwise, residing in the area, which were submitted to the Government's handwriting experts, the latter picked up the accused's writing as the one tallying with that in the poster though the latter was cleverly disguised. Besides the ink and paper used in poster were found to be similar to those obtained during the search of the accused's house.

Out of the ten Hindus shot at, six succumbed to the injuries.

The accused were defended by eminent lawyers including Sir Mahomed Shafi and Shanawaz M. L. A.

MR. ARTHUR MOORE DISCOMFTTED.

(Continued from Page 1)

healthy one and something drastic and reasonable should be done urgently.

COL. GIDNEY'S TRIBUTE.

Col. Gidney speaking from personal experience pointed out that Mr. Hayman had done his work with such ability and devotion that no other officer could do ("Hear, hear"). Whatever improvement there was in wages, hours of work and Indianisation and improved relations between Railway authorities and workers it was entirely due to Mr. Hayman.

SIR G. RAINY REPLIES.

Sir George Rainy winding up the debate appreciated anxiety of the mover not to enter into personalities. If the House wished to paralyse all the good work started they could accept the motion and abolish the Labour Department of the Board but that was not the intention of the mover who was perhaps only anxious to express dissatisfaction at the rate of progress. In that case a motion for a token cut would have been the proper procedure.

Alluding to Mr. Kelkar's allegation that he (the Commerce Member) had deliberately misled the House in his speech when he asked for the sanction for a Labour Member's appointment Sir George Rainy denied that he obtained the sanction of the House under false pretences and quoting his own speech on that occasion he showed that he told the House fully what would be the duties of the Labour Member. The speaker was sure that Mr. Kelkar's motive was not sinister but he felt that the charge was not fair to him.

Mr. Kelkar explained to the House what impression Sir George Rainy's speech had created.

This was followed by cries of "Withdraw, withdraw".

Proceeding Sir George Rainy hoped that he had satisfied the House that Mr. Kelkar's impression was wrong.

Col. Gidney: "Withdraw".

Mr. Kelkar: "What?"

Sir George Rainy further detailed before the House the activities of Mr. Hayman during the last eleven months. Mr. Hayman, he said, was responsible for carrying out the policy against racial discrimination in railways and had issued orders for equal treatment of workers in matters of quarters, pay and medical attendance.

SECURITY OF SERVICE.

Referring to the point raised by Mr. Chamanlal regarding security of tenure Sir George Rainy said that the new code of rules had been issued in November 1929 which the Government considered a great advance on the present conditions. This new code would apply to all services irrespective of race, the only distinction remaining being the question of domicile.

Concluding Sir George Rainy said that some of the demands put forward by Railwaymen's Federation were not of local nature. They were being carefully examined. Moreover consultation with the Federation was not over and would be continued till the Government had finally decided the matter.

RIGHT T. U.

The Commerce Member, however, felt that of the trade unions were wisely guided they would do immense good to workers and in this connection he paid a warm tribute to those who dissociated themselves from sinister influences at Nagpur.

The motion was withdrawn.—A. P.

After the motion for abolition of the post of Labour Member of the Railway Board had been withdrawn Mr. Neogy moved a token cut for re-examination of convention of separation of railway finance from the general finance. He said though six years had elapsed since the convention was made no enquiry had been instituted as to how this dual system had worked. Sir William Acworth, part-author of separation in speaking of Austrian system described the Finance Member under separation as a watch dog whose duty was to bark but not to bite. Indeed the Financial Commissioner's powers exceeded those of even the Governor-General in Council.

Mr. Parsons: "No, no".

Mr. Neogy: "Yes, yes. There is no use of denying it. This House must either concede the powers fully to the Finance Member or the Financial Commissioner of Railways.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

Regarding extravagance Mr. Neogy quoted observations of Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, before the Public Accounts Committee on the question of increased rental now paid by the Postal Department to the Railway Department for accommodation of railway mail service office in the newly built Lucknow Railway station. The increase was 100 times and Sir George Schuster had remarked, "I doubt if the Government of India is to maintain this sort of standard." Mr. Neogy said this remark was incitement on the part of the Finance Member to the Industries Member to fight the Commerce Member.

Sir George Rainy: "Thank you". (Laughter).

Mr. Neogy wondered under what section the Law Member could allow this incitement.

Sir B. L. Mitter: Under Section 378 (Laughter).

Mr. Neogy wished the financial control of the Railway Board was vested in the Finance Department rather than in Financial Commissioner.

"DETECTED ONLY BAD THINGS."

Sir George Rainy said even if separation convention was abolished the powers of the Financial Commissioner would remain the same for he did not possess any more powers after separation which did not enjoy before that. The whole system of railway administration had been reorganised from the day of the appointment of Sir Clement Hindley as Chief Commissioner. If Sir Frederick Gauntlett or the Audit Department had said anything here and there against the administration it must not be forgotten the Audit Department only detected bad things and was not there to speak of good things.

Sir George Rainy had not concluded when the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—:o:—

The Commissioner of Excise who recently paid a visit to Tiruchengode Taluka in Salem District has passed orders for closing down 26 toddy and arrack shops from April next. These shops are spread over the three talukas of Namakkal, Rasipuram and Tiruchengode around the Gandhi Ashram of Mr. Rajagopalachar.—Free Press.

Charing Cross bridge Bill was passed on second reading in the House of Commons by 230 votes to 62. The estimated cost of the scheme it authorises is fifteen million pounds.—B. O. W.

An Erode correspondent reports a village affray at Karakampalayam, 15 miles from Erode, in which two persons were killed and three injured.—A. P.

An emergent meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has been convened at Bezwada for 23rd February. The Tamilnadu Congress Committee meeting fixed for the same date has been postponed to March 2, to suit convenience of members.—A. P.

Of the two candidates for one vacant seat in the Council of State from C. P. Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan was declared elected. Mr. Laxminarayan got 208 votes while his rival Rao Bahadur K. S. Naidu secured 93. Fifty per cent of the electorate exercised its franchise.—A. P.

Mr. P. V. Deshmukh of Ellichpur Responsivist candidate, has been declared elected at the bye-election to the Central Provinces Legislative Council from the Berar Commerce and Industry Constituency by 84 votes against 80 secured by Rao Bahadur Kothare, a Liberal of Khamgaon.—A. P.

Hyderabad (Sind),—Seth Jairamdas Doulatram and Dr. Choitram returned to Hyderabad from Ahmedabad Working Committee meeting to-day. They will address a public meeting on Sunday on the Working Committee resolution.—Free Press.

Hyderabad (Sind).—An Ashram for boys and girls of Kohli, Bhil and Menghwar castes will be opened on the 26th at Nagar Parkar in Parkar District by Seth Amritalal Thakur of the Servants of India Society.—Free Press.

NEW ZEALAND AIRMEN AT KARACHI.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Feb. 21.

The New Zealand aviators, Piper and Kaye arrived at Karachi aerodrome at three o'clock this afternoon from Jask.—A. P.

BRITISH BUDGET.

—:o:—

To Be Introduced On April 14th.

LONDON Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Snowden announced that he would introduce the Budget on 14th April.—Reuter.

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LAHORE HUNGER-STRIKE ENDS

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

The hunger-strike by the accused in the Lahore alleged conspiracy case terminated last evening when they took their meals after 17 days. The reason for the termination of the strike is stated to be the edecision of the Government of India regarding Jail Regulations as embodied in their communique of yesterday.—A. P.

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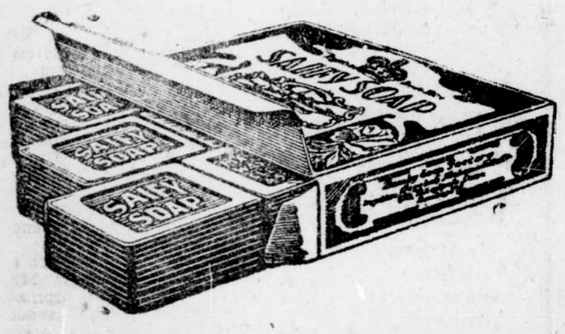

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MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

(Continued from page 9).

—:o:—

to supplement the meagre earnings of his so-called 'educated son'. The production of the country is largely in untrained and, therefore, relatively inefficient hands. And if the present educational system should continue for some more time, the probabilities are that the population would become still more inefficient as producers.

There is no doubt that one way to make primary pupils keen to go on with schooling and secondary pupils keen to make the most of it, is to let them feel that it is a real preparation for a vocation at longer or shorter range. And parents, as a whole, are with their children in this matter. It is so easy and even natural for teachers to fall into the attitude and habit of looking upon the school as an end in itself. It is so easy for them to forget that the school exists for the pupils and not the pupils for the school and both for the life, the vocation, which is to come after. Vocational education, based on the assumption that every student should receive an education leading to the vocation for which he or she is most fitted by nature, is steadily gaining upon general education.

AIMLESSNESS OF EDUCATION.

The (present) educational system has no reference to our social and economic ends. Nowhere in our educational system is there any attempt to increase the efficiency of the man for the particular end, he has proposed to himself. The result is that the mere passing of the examination, and perhaps so qualifying oneself for Government or private service, for which a University qualification is a 'sine qua-non', becomes the end of education. This aimlessness of education is reflected in the wonderful combination of subjects which are offered by the candidates for examination. The high school training which fails to fit most of the boys for the University, fails also in fitting them for anything else.

WASTAGE OF YOUNG LIFE.

The most startling and the most deplorable wastage in school education occurs during the primary stage. There is a similar wastage at the high school stage. At present these boys find themselves driven to employment with no other qualification than eleven years of schooling very largely divorced from the realities of life. This great wastage of young life and a huge amount of public money is to be greatly deplored. Both parents and boys have begun to realise that the equipment given in the schools is not sufficient to qualify them for posts carrying a salary and prospects commensurate with the time and money spent. Many parents who are making bitter sacrifices in order to give high school education to their sons, get a very poor return for their self-denial. The high school training, as is evident to-day, which fails to fit over 50 per cent. of the boys for the University, fails also in fitting them for anything else. This fact has got to be faced. This is the problem. Pre-occupied with the Matriculation, the schools neglect the rest of their business. A better secondary education would give to the Workshops and Factories of the future the responsible leaders whom they will require. One of the things which would most relieve the situation is a breakdown of the prejudice against working with the hands. And this cannot be achieved unless a strong vocational bias is introduced in our school education. In a good modern course of secondary education, the training of the hand and the study of Every-Day Science must find an important place, without detriment to the training given through language, literature, history, etc. Not only industry and commerce but the professions would be better served by schools which had a broader outlook and gave a more varied preparation for life. It need not be pointed out that it is becoming increasingly realised that the education given in the schools, instead of preparing a boy for life, renders him unfit for it.

DIVORCED FROM LIFE.

At the age of eleven or twelve children are awakening to the various new interests suggested by the world about them. Many of them are beginning to think of their future occupations and anxious to be doing something which seems to have an obvious connection with them. Many more, without having any clear idea as to what they will do when they leave school, feel ill at ease in an atmosphere of books and lessons, and are eager to turn to some form of practical and constructive work in which they will not merely be learners but doers, and in a small way creators. If education is to retain its hold upon children at this critical stage of their development, it must use, and not reject these natural and healthy impulses. It must recognise that there are many minds, and by no means minds of an inferior order, for which the most powerful stimulus to development is some form of practical or constructive activity. The work of the school must not seem, as sometimes, perhaps, it still does, the anti-thesis of "real life" but the complement of it. The work of the school must be made as plain to them as possible, by being related to the work of the world, as they see it in the lives of their parents, their elder brothers and sisters, and their friends. That the curriculum for older children has been so far divorced from real life and that many pupils in consequence lose interest and merely "mark time" in their last years at a school, is the inevitable result of the tendency to regard the education of older children as an end in itself. With this end in view one vocational subject must be made compulsory at the Matriculation Examination.

(To Be Continued.)

WHAT BOMBAY READ 100 YEARS AGO.

(Continud from page 8.)

days; for their religion forbids them to attend Court proceedings on these days. (Then follow a specified list of these days).

Our another request is that these Hindus who are below the age of 21 or above the age of 60.

Our another request is that the jurors must be made to attend Court only between the hours 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and in no case must they he detained later than 8 p.m.

Our another request is that these jurors who have been summoned for the first sessions should not be re-summoned for the second one.

Our another request is that these jurors who are themselves ill, or whose near relative is seriously ill, must be made exempt from their duty during the time of illness.

Our another request is that notice of inability to attend Court due to illness must be communicated through the leaders of the various sects or though the above named Mathavdas Ranchoddas and Devidas Harjivandas. and these notices must be considered as an evidence of real inability to attend Court.

Our another request is that only respectable and qualified Christians must be made to sit with the Hindu jurors.

Our another request is that demand for attending urgent calls of nature must be atonce complied with, and a separate room be reserved in the Court for this purpose.

Our last request is that Your Lordships would accept our sincerest thanks and blessings for having given us the great consideration of inviting our opinion before framing rules with regard to matters connected with jurors; and we sincerely hope that Your Lordships will pardon us for any gross mistakes which we may commit at the beginning. They will use as far as possible their own judgment in the decision of cases, thus making the onus of responsibility less heavy on us.

We beg to remain,
Yours Lordships,
Your most respectful and humble Servants,
Devidas Harjivandas and other leaders of the various Hindus sects.
Dated Bombay, 1st March 1828.

Rawalpindi.—Staff Sergeant F. M. Kemp of the Indian Army Service Corps shot himself on Thursday morning. The cause of his death is attributed to deferred promotion preying on his mind for some time.—A. P.

Calcutta.—After a dull question hour and the disposal of a short Bill, the Finance Member presented a featureless Budget in the Bengal Council which then adjourned till February 27, for general discussion on the Budget.—Free Press.

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—:o:—

PROPOSED REVISION.

Chief Commissioner's Speech.

The following are extracts from the speech by the Hon. Mr. T. G. Russel, Chief Commissioner of Railways, in presenting the Railway Budget for 1930-31 in the Council of State on Monday:—

The increase in our working expenses over the previous year's figure is also partly due to the efforts we are making to improve the conditions in whicch our lower paid employees work. Honourable Members will find in the budget memorandum a good deal about what we have achieved in this direction in the current year; it is not as much as we could have wished. We have been delayed to some extent in giving effect to the Washington and Geneva Conventions relating to hours of work and the weekly day of rest by the fact that the Bill which will enable us to deal comprehensively with this matter is still on the legislative anvil. But all our arrangements are ready as soon as that Bill is passed into law for giving effect to its provisions. We are also well advanced with proposals for revising the scales of pay of lower paid staff where on investigation they are found to be too low; and in fact I hope that we shall be able to issue orders on this point with regard to one of the State-managed railways in the course of the next week or two. But I am sure Honourable Members will recognise that any comprehensive revision means a great deal of detailed investigation to secure that the money is spent where it is really needed and that this detailed investigation must necessarily take some time. I can, however, assure the House that this matter is being most actively pursued, for within the limits of our means we are anxious to remove any legitimate cause for complaint on the part of our employees that they are under-paid for the work which they do. What we want is a contented staff, and a staff which, because it is contented, is efficient. At the same time it is our duty to see, and we propose to see, that no concession is given to demands which are unreasonable. It must be realise that it is the railway user who foots the bill and we have his interests also to consider. We feel sure that no one would wish that the railway servant should not receive a fair wage but it must be a fair wage for a fair day's work.

It is always difficult to make a satisfactory forecast of what the Railways may expect to do in the succeeding year, for we have, under the present arrangements, to frame that forecast at a time when there is very little to go on; so much depends on what the monsoon will be like and also on the general state throughout the year of trade and industry.

Our working expenses we expect to be 68 crores 9 lakhs, which is 1,36 lakhs more than the revised estimate; but nearly half of this is due to the larger sum which we shall require to put into the depreciation fund. We are providing 25 lakhs for the introduction of further schemes to improve the lot of our lower paid employees in accordance with the policy which I have already explained to the House, and have also to expect a growth of about 12 lakhs in our fuel bill partly because the price of market coal is likely to be higher than it has been the last year of two; and partly owing to the increased use of electric power on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Lastly—I am only attempting to mention some main items in the account, full details of which are in the memorandum—we shall want 65 lakhs more for working expenses of the Southern Punjab Railway, representing the amount which would have been paid by the Company, had it continued in existence. Of the charges other than working expenses I need only mention a further growth of 1,02 lakhs for interest.

To sum up, our budget estimates assume total receipts from commrecial lines of 1,07 crores 82 lakhs and total charges of 99 crores 94 lakhs giving us a surplus of 7,88 lakhs. As an indication that our estimaes have been prepared on cautious lines I would mention that this figure is lower than the surplus actually obtained in any year since 1923-24, though it is 81 lakhs above our revised estimate for the curren year. After paying the loss on strategic lines, which we put at 1,80 lakhs, it will suffice to pay the fixed contribution of 5 crores 74 lakhs to general revenues and will leave a small balance of 34 lakhs for transference to the railway reserve. I shall be dealing in a minute or two with our programme of work which will be financed from capital and the depreciation fund next year; and will only mention here that the effect of that programme will be to reduce our withdrawals from the fund substantially, so that the balance in the fund at the end of the year will be increased by 4.75 lakhs to 17 crores 26 lakhs.

Before, however, I turn to the programme of works, there are two subjects which I should like to mention to the Council.

AMENITIES FOR PASSENGERS.

The subject of improving amenities for passengers, especially third class passengers, continues to receive the special attention of the Railway Board and Railway Administrations. It may interest the Council to detail a few of the measures which have been taken towards this end. The most important question is undoubtedly that of overcrowding in third class carriages. I think the improvement in this respect can best be expressed by a comparison between the number of third class passengers carried six years ago and to-day compared with the accommmodation provided in these years. Six years ago the Railways of India transported 545 million third class passengers; during 1928-29 this number had increased to 592 millions, an increase of 8.6 per cent. whereas the seating capacity of third class carriages had increased from 957,000 to 1,088,000, an increase of 14 per cent. The passenger train miles have increased during the same period from 64-1/2 million miles to 83-1/2 million miles, or by about 29 per cent.

It may also be of interest to record that the practice of carrying third class passengers in goods wagons at the time of large melas has practically ceased, at least on all main lines, and even during the Kumbh Mela at Hardwar in 1927 and I believe I am correct in saying at the Kumbh Mela at Allahabad this year, it was found possible to provide passenger stock for all passengers. Since 1st April 1924, 68 additional Indian Refreshment Rooms have been opened, 158 tea and refreshment stalls and 112 vendor shops have been provided, 426 waiting halls have been added and water ssupply imprpoved at 559 stations. Passengers platforms are being raised at busy passenger stations as far as funds permit and in accordance with a regular programme.

STANDARD LOCOMOTIVES.

The various Standing Committees formed to advise the Railway Board on questions relating to standardization of equipment employed on Indian Railways have continued to meet regularly and do useful work throughout the year. The Locomotive Committee has completed detailed drawings for 13 standard types of broad, metre and 2' 6" gauge locomotives and the drawings for three further standard types are nearing completion. Approximately 745 locomotives, to be built to the drawings of the 13 standard types referred to, have already been ordered of these approximately 340 engines are now in service. The performance of these locomotives is being carefully watched and reports received from all sources regarding their behaviours are considered by the Committee. Such modifications in design as the Committee recommends and which have the Railway Board's approval are embodied in the standard drawings and are thus automatically given effect to on all future locomotives ordered. Generally speaking the new standard types are giving excellent results. When compared with previous types, they show increased speed and hauling capacity, combined with a reduced fuel consumption. The introduction of standard locomotives for use on all State Railways and the inclusion of the locomotive requirements of all railways in one combined call for tenders has resulted in a very large reduction in the number of different types of locomotives ordered each year, with a corresponding increase in the number of engines of each standard type. This policy must ultimately result in a considerable reluction in the first cost of our locomotives. The Locomotive Committee has not confined its attention entirely to the design of new locomotives; it has devoted considerable time to the improvement of existing types, and as a result of its efforts it has been possible to modernise a large number of existing locomotives, by converting them from saturated to superheated steam, with a resultant increase in hauling capacity and reduction in fuel consumption. The carriage and Wagon Standards Committee has also not been idle, detailed drakings of 39 standard types of broad, metre and 2' 6" gauge carriage underframes and wagons have now been comleted and the drawings for 14 further types are nearing completion. To the drawings of the 39 standard types referred to some 6,700 vehicles have been ordered to date, of which approximately 6,400 have either been or will be manufactured in this country. My remarks regarding the standardization of locomotives reducing their first cost apply equally to carriage underframes and wagons. The position is, however, different in as much as there are no locomotive builders established in this country, whereas there are several wagon building firms. If we consider the position of the Indian wagon building firms in relation to firms in other parts of the world, it will at once be seen that as a result of standardization the Indian firms will be called upon to build, only a limited number of standard types, and should therefore be in a position to introduce mass production methods and so successfully meet foreign competition, from firms that normally receive orders for vehicles of every conceivable type from all parts of the world.

The Council will remember that the approved programme for 1929-30 provided for a capital expenditure of 37 crores of rupees of which 26-1/2 crores was new capital and the balance of 0-1/2 crores was to be drawn from the Depreciation Fund. We now anticipate that we shall spend a total of 35,65 lakhs of which 24,15 lakhs will be new capital. The main cause of the difference between our budget and anticipated expenditure is that we expect to spend 1,42 lakhs less than we anticipated under new construction. This to a great extent is due to the policy we announced last year of concentrating on completing the schemes already in hand before we undertook new schemes, so that we might obtain an early return on the money expended. The most important lines opened during the year were the Trichinopoly-Pudukottai section of the Trichinopoly-Manamadura Chord, the Raipur-Jhonk section of the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway, the Guntur-Macherla Railway, Myingyan-Myotha section of the Myingyan-Paleik Railway, Natmauk Nyaungdo section of Taungdwingyi Kyaukpodaung Railway and Chandpur Bijnor Muzzampur Narain Railway. In all until the end of January, 21 new lines or sections of new lines had been opened to traffic, and it is anticipated that 5 more will be opened before the end of the present financial year.

As regards open line works, the most important were the opening of the new alignment on the Bhore Ghat on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which eliminates the reversing station and thereby increases the loads of goods trains, and the opening of the elertric service to Poona on the same line. This when it comes into full operation will give a handsome return on the capital cost through reductions in working expenses.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME.

In framing our capital programme for 1930-31 we have followed the same principles as we did last year, viz., to press on with the completion of works already in hand and so reduce our future commitments. Our budget estimate for this year is a very modest one, and only allows for an expenditure of 25-1/4 crores, after allowing for a reduction in our stores balances of 3/4 of a crore. Of this amount 16-3/4 crores will be new capital and the remainder will be found from the Depreciation Fund. But although our programme is a modest one there is one direction in which we have decided not to call a halt. We are making a special provision of 25 lakhs during 1930-31 for expenditure on the construction of quarters, which will be required for the additional staff necessitated by the adoption of the Hours of Work and Rest Rules based on the Washington and Geneva Conventions. This is in addition to the provision made on all the railways, to the extent of 61 lakhs for additions to and improvements in staff quarters for our subordinate staff.

Five crores of rupees will be devoted to the construction of new lines, to be spent, with the exception of 2 lakhs for certain sidings on the East Indian Railway, on lines on which work is already proceeding. Though our programme of new construction has been very much curtailed I do not think there is any need for despondency in this respect. It must be remembered that during the past five years about 2,300 miles of new lines have been opened to traffic, and even if there had been no shortage of funds next year it might have been necessary to call a halt in the rate at which new lines could be constructed. The construction of lines in fresh country may be compared to an advancing army. Just as an army can only advance a certain distance before it becomes necessary to consolidate behind the line, so with with railways the construction of branch lines must be limited to the carrying capacity of the main trunk lines, and I feel that the most urgent necessity at the present time is to increase the capacity of our main trunk lines, so that they may keep pace with the traffic offering from branch lines already constructed and which will be constructed as soon as the money market becomes easier. The capacity of a line may be increased in various ways—by electrification, by doubling, by increasing the strength of the track and bridges so that more powerful locomotives hauling heavier trains may run, by increasing the number of crossing stations, by the installation of up-to-date interlocking at wayside stations so that trains may pass through at speed, and in various other directions. Practically all these methods of increasing capacity are reflected in our works programme for next year; we have provided for the completion of the electrification of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Bombay and Poona and Bombay and Igatpuri; a start will be made on the doubling of the Cawnpore-Tundla section of the East Indian Railway, this section to a very large extent controls the traffic between Calcutta and the North and in the view of the Railway Board is one of the most urgent works in the programme; extensive rail renewals are proposed on the main line of the North Western Railway between Delhi and Bhatinda, and on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Itarsi and Agra and between Poona and Sholapur, and on the East Coast Line of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. Heavy bridge renewals are programmed on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. These works, though they may not be as spectacular as the construction of new lines, all tend to improve our property and will give an immediate return through savings in operating ex-

KHADI IN JAIPUR.

—:o:—

Why Independence Day Was Prohibited.

A few days before 26th January last Mr. C. L. Luhadia, Secretary, Atma Sudharak Mandal, Jaipur, circulated a notice about khadi hatking but the Jaipur State authorities took objection to the selling of Khadi in his way on the ground that it was a demonstration in connection with the Independence Day celebrations. The City-Magistrate, therefore, served the following order on Mr. Luhadiya, binding him to desist from carrying out the programme.

ORDER.

Chiranji Lal Luhadiya wants to organise a celebration or procession to-morrow, or in the near future, with the intention of observing the Independence Day. This is against the wishes of the late Shree-Jee.

Therefore, he should be warned not to do such mischief and should be informed accordingly.

(Sd.) City Magistrate, Jaipur.

In the above order, the words "This is against the wishes of the late Shree Jee" are said to have been based on a Gazette Extraordinary dated, 9th January 1926, which purports expressly to prohibit meetings or gatherings 'calculated to inflame religious animosity.' The sale of Khadi organised by the Mandal does not therefore come within its purview.

It seems needless to comment upon the 'wisdom of the action in declaring the hawking of Khadi as unlawful. While the British Government has allowed a fullfledged observance of the Independence Day throughout the length and breadth of British India, the Jaipur State ahthorities have gone considerable further, and, in their anxiety for the British Raj, banned such an innocent affairs as the hawking of Khadi, as if Jaipur would have been in a state of insurrection by this simple act on the part of the Atma Sudharak Mandal.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

—:o:—

Civil Appointments.

Mr. E. Chaize to be Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Aden.

Mr. Lloyd E. Riggs to be Honorary Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Karachi.

Mr. Abdul Razaq Khan to be Consul for Afghanistan at Bombay.

Captain F. E. Laughton, Assistant Resident, Aden is granted leave.

Mr. M. Nazir J. Shaikh, to do duty temporarily as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Surat.

Mr. N. M. Kamte to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge. Belgaum, is granted leave.

Mr W. E. Sutton to be Superintendent of Police from the 26th July 1929.

Mr. R. K. Bhagwat, to be District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh.

Mr. G. V. Joshi to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar.

Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S., to act as Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., to act as Commissioner, C. D.

Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S, to act as Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

The services of Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Sir Louis Rieu, I.C.S., has been granted leave on average pay for two months.

Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., to be Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

Mr. S. C. Jariwala, L.M. & S., B. M. S., to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Kaira.

Mr. P. P. Balsara, L.M. & S., B.M.S. officiating Civil Surgeon, Broach, is granted leave.

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Coastal Reservation The Only Remedy.

"WE WILL ALL BE UNEMPLOYED."

LASCARS WILL NOT SUFFER.

In his Speech while moving the Resolution regarding the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine by Coastal Reservation before the meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry held in Delhi recently, Mr. H. P. Mody said that the principle of coastal reservation has been accepted by most of the maritime nations of the world. Now, it has been contended and contended in very high quarters that the coastal reservation principle as embodied in the Australian Act is nothing more or less than labour legislation of some sort or other. I wish to say with regard to that that it is nothing of the sort. Whatever may be the precise wording of the coastal reservation act as embodied in Australia two facts are conclusive on the point, which I have been referring to. One is that the intention of this Act in Australia was the reservation of the coastal trade to build up a mercantile marine and an authoritative endorsement of that is provided by the Commissioners appointed by the Australian Commonwealth Parliament. In the report of that Parliament, they say:—

"Your Commissioners find that the main reason which actuated the Parliament in placing the Act on the Statute Book and which lifted the subject to a plane of great national importance above the ordinary considerations of party politics, was the desire to build up an Australian Mercantile Marine".

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS.

The Mercantile Marine Committee stated in so many words that whatever may be the phraseology of the Act the intention of the Act is perfectly clear. They say that the nature of these conditions is such that they have the practical effect of automatically shutting out all except Australian owned vessels from the Australian coasting trade. From these two authoritative quotations one is forced to the conclusion that the contention of those people who are saying that the intention of the Australian Act was merely to enact some sort of labour legislation is not borne out.

Apart from the fact that most of the maritime countries of the world have reserved their coastal trade for the shipping of their nations, we have the very authoritative report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. That Committee was appointed by the Government of India. It was not a creation of ourselves and it was composed of very respectable and very safe people. I do not think there was the slightest attempt at extremism so far as the composition of that committee was concerned and these people gave their definite opinion that the reservation of the coastal trade is the birthright of every country and they themselves endorsed it without qualification or reservation. It is true that a time limit was laid down but that does not affect the principle.

BOGEY OF CONSUMERS' INTERESTS.

Another argument that has been trotted out is that it may be that this Bill does not amount to expropriation but what will happen to the British industries of the country if similar threats are used against them. It is rather curious that whenever it is a question of the enlargement of our freedom in political or economic matters it has become a sort of habit with a certain class of people to think of the dumb millions or the poor consumers whom they never paid a moment's thought either waking or sleeping in all their lives. Somehow or other whenever the national industries of the country are going to be protected this bogey of the consumers' interests is trotted out as if these people whose business it is to throttle the economic progress of the country are all the time doing so because they feel for the poor dumb millions of the country or for the poor inarticulate and unfortunate consumer. My only answer to that is that if the consumers' interests have not suffered while a non-Indian company has been enjoying the monopoly of the coastal trade of India, I think it is perfectly absurd to suggest that when monopoly was done away with and the coastal trade of India is left to the free competition of the country, the consumers' interests are likely to suffer. Therefore, the only answer we can give to that charge is that even if there was anything in that argument there would be ways and means of devising safeguards by which the interests of the trading and industrial community would not be sacrificed.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Then there is a third class of critics who do not talk of expropriation but who expresses some sympathy, lip sympathy with the principle of coastal reservation Bill. But, they say, why have this coastal reservation Bill? Is it not possible to develop Indian mercantile Marine apart from this coastal reservation Bill? My only answer to these people is that if that is so, what have you been doing all these years? The report of the mercantile marine committee has been before the country for the last six years. Apart from a training ship and apart from one or two other things of a like description, has anything been done by anybody to promote the development along sound and constructive lines?

But being hard up for arguments or because perhaps of the fact that they have been used too often and therefore required a little change and a novelty, the latest stunt is that the poor lascar is dragged into this business (Laughter). I do not want to refer to it because I have not seen the detailed reports of the wonderful happenings at a meeting in Calcutta, but it seems that now having done with expropriation and having done with everything else, it is sought to be proved that if the coastal trade of India is reserved to India, then the poor lascar will go to the wall. (A voice: Unemployment). Yes, unemployment. But it does not matter to them if we all become unemployed (Laughter). Unless the Government of India wake up, inspite of the Finance Member's very rosy picture of the future, I am afraid that this Federation will also be on the list of the unemployed (Renewed Laughter.)

The only answer that I can make to this latest argument about the lascar is that the lascar prevails and will prevail so long as he continues to be an economic asset and that I think is a fact which ought to be widely recognised. It is not because of the sympathy with the lascar or because of the employment of the Indian that the lascar is employed in the numbers in which he is finding employment at the present moment. That is entirely so because vis-a-vis, the non-Indian seamen, the lascar is an economic asset of undoubted value.

THE REACTIONS.

There is only one more aspect of the question which I want to bring up and that is that if justice is denied and delayed, then there is a tendency to lead up to a terrible revenge. In human relations, particularly, in the relations of capital and labour, it has often been found that if the rights of any section or any group are denied too long, then when that section or group comes into power, it does not want the enforcement of its rights by winning the power but it tries to exterminate that section which dominated over it so long. And I am afraid that is the situation which the Government of India will have to face if they do not adopt an entirely different angle of vision with regard to the economic progress of the country. (hear, hear).

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In the course of a letter to the President and members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Messrs. Nagindas and Maneklal, Public Accountants and Auditors, say regarding the soution of the Bombay Milk Problem:—

Ample milk is at present available in several districts of Gujarat, especially Anand District.

If the B. B. and C. I Railway, which is a public utility company, be persuaded to reduce the present exorbitant rates for bringing in milk on the whole of its line and bring it into confirmity with the East Indian Railway rates on milk in force since 1914 and to supply refrigerating cars, the milk rate will still be reduced;

EXORBITANT FREIGHT.

It may be noted that the present half parcel rate applied to milk is Rs. 1-5-0 per maund of 82 lbs. from Anand which is about 25 per cent. on the initial cost of the milk and taking the weight of the can with milk and return of empties the Railway freight exceeds 36 per cent.

The only way to remove the milk cattle stables from Bombay is to encourage import of milk from outside Bombay.

Seth Nagindas Amulakhrai has received letters from certain gentlemen in Gujarat offering to supply one hundred maunds of milk every day, to deposit securities with the Municipality and to get the milk tested by the Government expert at Anand Any reduction in rail freight will go to the consumer.

Estd. 1814.

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should know and realise the fact that:—

THE INDISCREET USE OF QUACK TONICS.

is the cause, responsible for the persistance and enhancement of their troubles. It really makes them worse every day and the disease gets a deeper hold with every new medicine, till it becomes chronic and almost incurable. Sometimes a poisonous quack preparation even poisons the system beyond hopes. Therefore—

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is the first indispensable step, which all sufferers accursed with the curse of any form or stage of sexual debility should adopt. It will save them a multitude of expenses, anxiety and distress. Their troubles will thus come to an end in a short period, while otherwise years and years will roll by without a trace of relief, leaving them in the end hopeless and helpless wretches.

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SALT TAX IN INDIA.

Revealing Facts And Figures.

"PUTTING AN END TO THE BENGAL MANUFACTURE."

In view of the many reports that Mahatma Gandhi may soon advice Satyagraha against Salt Tax, the following bird's-eye view of the Salt Tax in India will be read with interest. It is reproduced from the latest issue of "Janmabhumi," edited by Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, member of the Working Committee of the Congress:—

The incidence of taxation of salt in India works out at Rs. 0-3-3 per head per annum. The imported salt is a third of the total consumed in India, 90 per cent. of that being used in Bengal; and that account for an annual drain of 1 crore of rupees. Yet, the crystalline salt of the Punjab, Rajputana and Sindhi, and the possibilities for the same in Karachi are enough for India and even more for export. Meat is rich in salt, green goods relatively deficient; and the deficiency progresses in the following order—barley, oats, wheat and rice. Hence the poor man requires a greater supply of salt than the rich man. He must either buy it or forego it. The former means extra taxation, the latter self-destruction. Sometimes a duty on salt is justified on two grounds: first, that, it is the only levy upon the poorer classes to which the reply is that given by Dadhabhai Naoroji—"What a humiliating confession to say that after the length of British Rule, the people are in such wretched plight that they have nothing that the Government can tax—indeed that the peopel have nohing to spend and enjoy and pay tax on, but that they must be pinched and starved in a necessary of life." The second argument is that from time immemorial salt tax has been a source of revenue in India. But really it was never so heavy or so oppressive as it has been under the British Rule. Here is an extract from the Appendix to the 5th Report for Select Committee on affairs of East India Company:—"In Bengal it will be proper after the year 1870 to distinguish from the head of variable impost, under which it was comprised, a large improved branch of the revenue according from the sale of salt manufactured in the country, "hitherto of little consideration to the State," through the ignorance, in policy or depravity of the native Government, though now become of the utmost financial importance to the actual sovereign as forming an object of nearly 1/2 million sterling yearly profit, capable of being doubled with the greatest facility on any extraordinary emergency."

SALT UNDER "COMPANY" RULE.

During the time of Clive, the servants of the Company were engaging themselves in private trade. Clive protested against this but the Court of Directors held that that was a fair compensation for the life of voluntary exile entered into by them, and that otherwise "they would be deprived of a decent subsistence abroad; much less, could they ever hope to revisit their native country with such indeppendent fortunes as reason and justice authorized them to expect." The inland trade was in salt, betelnut and to tobacco. By the time of Mir Jaffar's accession, the private English trader had already captured the inland trade in salt, enjoying all exemption from duties. The privileges and perquisites of the English trader have been graphically described by Harry Vereiest, Governor of Bengal, thus: "The influence of individuals grew with the National power producing numberless disorders throughout the Provinces. A trade was carried on without the payment of duties, in the prosecution of which infinite oppressions were committed, English agents or "gcomasthas" not content with injuring the people, trampled on the authority of the Government, binding and punishing the Nawab's officers, whenever they presumed to intervene." Even more damaging are the remarks of Mr. Gray, who wrote in 1764:—"Since my arrival here (Malda) I have had opportunities of seeing the villainous practices used by the Calcutta "goomasthas" in carrying on their business. The Government, have certainly too much reason to complain of their want of influence in the country which is torn to pieces by a set of rascals who in Calcutta walk in rags but who when they are set out on "goomashthaships," lord it over the country, imprisoning the ryots and merchants and writing and talking in the most insolent, domineering manner to the "fouzdars" and "officers." Clive's efforts failed for the time being. He was asked to regulate the inland trade. So Clive organided a "Society of Trade" with 60 share—32 for Councillors and Col. Smith and Sir Robert Barker, 14 2/3 for clergymen, 9 for factors, majors and surgeons, and 4 1/3 for Mr. Bolts. The society had a charter of monopoly for 1 year for salt, betelnut and tobacco.

SALT UNDER ITS FIVE STAGES.

When the "Society of Trade" was formed, it had a monopoly to purchase all salt at Calcutta, and other places of manufacture and nowhere else at Rs. 2 per maund, to be sold to native only at stated prices, without any share to company's servants, and that duty of 50 per cent. be paid to the company and to Government on salt, and 15 per cent. upon betel which will all in fact be brought to the Company's credit. Noticing however that the society was not meeting with favour with the court of Directors, Clive dissociated himself from it, making sure however of getting for his share 1/8 per cent. of the revenue. The society was abolished by the Court which said:—"We consider it too disgraceful and below the dignity of our present situation to allow of such a monopoly. At the same time, we do not mean that the ancient duties upon these commodities be abolished". In 1768 the "Monopoly" was replaced by "an excise" under which no one was to manufacture more than than 50,000 mands, and the salt was excised at Rs. 30 "sicca" for 100 maunds. The revenue under this, having failed, Hastings adopted a monopoly of manufacture, and salt was only to be made for the company and the pans were let in farm for 5 years. The farmer was to receive money advances from Natives to whom Government would sell the salt at a profit. Here also revenue declined and a new system of agency was adopted under which all the salt was to be manufactured by the Molingees exclusively under direction of the agent and was to be sold to him at a fixed rate, who in turn stored it and sold it wholesale at a profit. When there was a decline in the revenues, Cornwallis initiated the system of quarterly auction sales of limited quantities to displace that fixed rate sales of unlimited quantities. When the quantity was limited the revenue increased leading to the tragedy of less salt and more revenue while all the while the lot of the Molinghees or salt manufacturers became miserable. Then what was called the surplus system was introduced under which to avoid smuggling of illicit salt, increased price was paid to the Molinghees on all salt delivered in excess of their contract amounts. This was later abandoned.

THE GREATER THE SALT DUTY, THE LESS THE CONSUMPTION.

In England 25 "per capita" per annum is considered a fair average of consumption of salt In hot climates it was elicited by Lord Robert Governor in 1886, the consumption would be double, the food remaining the same. The monopoly and the European Agency were both condemned by Mr. Baber in his evidence in 1930. Mr. Cranford prepared a table to show how the "per capita" consumption declined under monopoly. In 1793 it was 119 lbs., in 1803 11.27, in 1813 11.67, in 1823 11.44, in 1833 8.74, and in 1843 9.00. It was calculated that the cost of salt for a peasant's family required 2 months' wages. A Bengal or Madras sepoy, said John Cranford, received a ration of 17 lbs., p. a. a Bombay sepoy 45 lbs. And again, the salt manufactured under these various systems was found adulterated with earth in the proportion of half and half. Auctions of salt led to the formation of coteries of wealthy merchants who alone could be the first purchasers and with whom the English servants of the company had collusive arrangements. Care was taken to exclude the import into Calcutta of salt from the more forward sources of Madras and Ceylon by levying a prohibitory duty of Rs. 3 per maund so as not to cause a breach in the solidarity of the company's wall. In the humorous language of Cranford "The people of Bengal have corn to give to the people of Madras and th the people Madras have salt to give to the people of Bengal. One is ill off for corn and the other is ill off for salt. "The Gvernment" steps in to prevent their exchanging staple commodities with each other. The excess of salt of Ceylon, it was pointed out by Colebrook, was destroyed by Government. Mr. Cranford pointed out how Madras, the Coromandel coast, could be a perennial source of supply of salt to Bengal. The droughts which gave scarcity of grain gave abundance of salt which "the factitious means taken served to hinder.

ENGLISH SALT.

It was not only salt for Ceylon that was prohibited, but a duty of Rs. 3 per maund was imposed on all foreign salt including English. The British imported salt was required to pay the duty within 3-1/2 months on the full quantity weighed over the vessels side less 3-1/2 p. c. wastage and the time limit naturally led to the merchants holding back and compelling the importers to part with salt for a song. High duties led to smuggling, smuggling led to higher duties and severer laws. Regulation VI of 1801 provided for a fine of Rs. 5,000 if manufactures or establishment of salt work was not reported. A pot of salt water boiled was a source of offence punishable with a fine of Rs. 500. A piece of straw dipped in salt water and burnt for the salt ashes was equally a crime. The result of all this was the price of salt rose by 1836 to about 4 times higher after the British rule than before it. The salt was and is retailed at a cost 500 to 600 p.c. greater than the actual. Bentinck justified the monopoly but the Court of Directors wrote in 1764. "An unbounded thirst after riches seems to have possessed the whole body of our servants to that degree that they have lost all sight of justice to the country government and their duty to the company." The Court of Directors appeared to be sympathetic towards the Bengal people and wanted small profits over large quantities. But soon they found a solution to all the complexities of Bengal salt and its manufacture in the alternative that British salt costing 20s. a ton and 20s. freight and 4s. insurance, i.e., 44s. per ton was cheaper than Bengal salt which cost 54s. 6d., by 10s. 6d. and wrote in 1829. "The impression on our minds is that an arrangement far more preferable to that which now exists, might be made for obtaining the whole of the supply from the court and putting an end to Bengal manufacture with its complicated and most extensive machinery altogether. This policy materialised by 1845 when 5,62,616 maunds of British salt were imported all this as a result of the agitation as much of ship owners as of salt manufacturers.

THE INSURANCE DRAIN.

—:o:—

Backward India.

On the occasion of the opening the Branch office of the Asian Assurance Co., Ld., at Hubli, Mr. K. V. Mulsogi, their branch manager, said:—

Little nay almost nothing as compared to other countries, life insurance has been developed in this land. The number of Indian Life Companies is about 63 and the number of Indian concerns transacting fire, marine and other classes of business is about a dosen. In the United Kingdom, with a population of 47 millons only, there are 84 companies doing the life insurance business, while fire and other offices number about 120. Looking from another point of view, Canada with a small population of 90 lakhs has 47 insurance companies with a capital of 350 crores, while India with a population of 33 crores has only about 63 companies with a paltry capital of 23 crores. The total amount of annual income of 63 companies is less than 3 crores while that of 23 foreign companies doing business in India is more than 50 crores, which is a glaring proof of the tremendous perennial drain of Indian capital out of the country. This remarkable statistical difference between India in population revenue and number of insurance companies between India and other countries suggests a comparatively wider scope of insurance in India. England with a population of hardly 38 millions has more than 100 insurance companies whereas India with a population of 330 millions cannot boast of even 70 such companies while according to which proportion, there is room for 600 more insurance companies. In England the premium received by insurance companies amount to more than 100 crores of rupees a year. In India they do not amount even to 3 crores. In England out of 38 million people nearly 15 millions are insured (including industrial business) i.e. 1 in about 3. In India out of 330 million people not even half a lakh are insured i.e. not even 1 in every 2200

COMPENSATION FOR ENEMY ACTION.

—:o:—

Final Date For Lodging Of Colonial Claims.

A Government of India Notification, dated 9th January, republished in the Bombay Government Gazette of 16th January, announces that 'extri gratia' awards in respect of claims by British nationals belonging to British Colonies and Protectorates on accounts of loss or damage falling within the Reparation Clauses of the Treaty of Versailles are now being made.

Attention is particularly directed to the fact that all claims not already lodged by such claimants, either with the Government of the Colony or Protectorate concerned or with the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonial Office, Downing Street, London, S.W. 1 must be lodged by the 31st March 1931. Claims received after that date cannot be considered.

Claims by surviving dependants in respect of loss of life of men serving with the armed forces of the Crown are ineligible to rank for payment from reparation moneys.

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TRADE & FINANCE.

ABSENCE OF INVESTMENT DEMAND IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Pre-Budget Speculative Buying In Silver.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 21.

MONEY.

The money market was a little easier this week due to the fact that a surplus of Rs. 170 lacs was received from maturing treasury bills, while the trade demand increased only by Rs. 90.50 lacs. Maturing treasuries amounted to Rs. 263.25 lacs and renewals about Rs. 93.25 lacs. Call funds were placed between 6 and 6-1/4 per cent as compared with 6-1/2 per cent last week. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—1 month 6 per cent; 2 months 5-3/4 per cent; 3 months 5-1/2 per cent; and 6 months 4-3/4 per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 14th February shows an increase of Rs. 84.12 lacs in the Cash balance now amounting to Rs. 12,93,52,000 as compared with Rs. 9.24 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 15.07, an increase of 0.69 per cent over last week. Loans have declined by Rs. 47.97 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have increased by Rs. 85.61 lacs and Rs. 50.80 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 172.11 lacs to Rs. 16.29 crores, while other deposits are slightly down by Rs. 2.72 lacs to Rs. 68.57 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET

In the gilt-edged market 3-1/2 per cent Paper was easier due to sales by some of the large holders, while other scrips slightly improved on buying by some of the Banks. There is however no real strength behind the market due to the absence of general investment demand which is unlikely to appear so long as India Sterling Stocks continue weak. 3-1/2 per cent Paper opening at Rs. 64-8, declined to Rs. 63-13, but improved towards the close to Rs. 64.2 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan further receded to Rs 99-13, while 1935 and 1933 Bonds were unchanged at Rs. 97 and Rs. 99-12. 5 per cent 1939-44 Loan is quoted at Rs. 95. 6 per cent Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 are steady at Rs 100-3, Rs. 100-10 and Rs. 101-10 respectively. 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan slightly eased to Rs. 103-10. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan was quiet at Rs. 76 and 1934-37 at Rs. 89/8. 4-1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan and 1934 Bonds show no change from previous quotations of Rs. 85-12 and Rs. 94-10.

TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 18th February. The total amount tendered was Rs. 59 50,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-6 and above were allotted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted Rs. 56,00,000 and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 6-7-11 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months treasury bills will be received on Tuesday the 25th February. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 28th February. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months Treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 19th to Monday the 24th February at Rs. 98-6-6 per cent. Intermediate three months bills sold from 12th February to 17th February amounted to Rs. 15,75,000.

Six months treasury bills sold from 11th to 17th February amounted to Rs. 21,50,000. Six months bills will continue to be sold until further notice at Rs. 97-2-0 per cent.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The Paper Currency Return of the 15th February shows an increase of Rs. 20.62 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 180.14 crores. Silver coins have increased by Rs. 21.42 lacs to Rs 104.24 crores, while silver bullion under coinage has decreased by Rs. 4.53 lacs to Rs. 1.98 crores. Gold coin and bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores. Securities in India are down by Rs. 13.42 lacs to Rs. 38.71 crores, while those in England are up by Rs. 17.15 lacs to Rs. 2.93 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is unchanged at 76.87, the same as last week.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady at the opening with ready T. T. available at 1s. 5-29/32d. and buyers at 1s. 5-15/16d. Some export bills were offered but not in sufficient amount to have any effect on the market. The tender system for the purchase of sterling which was abandoned by Government as from 29th May 1929, was re-introduced this week and was welcomed by the Financial community. There was some surprise at the acceptance by Government of tenders at 1s. 5-29/32d., but it is generally felt that so long as money continues in demand at the present level, there is no likelihood of any important set back in rates particularly as monsoon deliveries are quoting at 1s. 5-3/4d. the lower gold point. There were sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-7/8d. and buyers at 1s. 5-15/16d. The following are the forward rates:—February/March 1/5, 27/32, April 1/5 13/16, May 1/5 25/32, June/August 1/5 3/4.

The dollar sterling quotation opening at Dols. 4.86-3/16 declined to 4.85 15/16. and closed at Dols. 4.86 1/8. French francs are quoted at 124.26, the Belga at 34.85 and the Italian lira at 92.85.

A Press Communique of 17th February stated that tenders for sterling would be received on Wednesday the 19th February at the usual centres at which tenders used to be received and subject to the usual conditions. The amount offered for tender was £500,000.

A Communique of the 19th inst. states that tenders to he amount £25,000 were received on Wednesday the 19th instant at 1s. 5-29/32d. were also received and allotted approximate 95 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Thursday the 27th February on the same conditions as previously announced.

A Press Communique of the 18th February states that no remittances were made to the Home Treasury during the week ending 15th February and the total amount remitted since April last amounted to £24,215,000

GOLD.

A dull tone characterised the gold market during the week, though there was a slight improvement of three pies in the price of ready to Rs. 21-6-9 per tola. The up-country demand continues disappointing at 9,000 tolas per day, and stocks on hand are slightly lower at 1½ lacs tolas. The price of sovereigns improved to Rs. 13-6-6 for ready while delivery 13th March is unchanged at Rs. 13-7-0. In London the quotation for gold after improving to 84-11-1/2d., declined to 84-10-5/8 and closes at 84s. 11d. In our market the highest an lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-6-3 for ready Rs. 21-6-6 and Rs. 21-6-3 for 14th February, Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 17th March settlement and Rs. 21-9-0 and Rs. 21-8-6 for 13th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 gold. Inclusive of there arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £70,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 935,174 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £15,000.

SILVER.

An important feature of the silver market during the week was the rise in the price of ready in contrast with the weakness in forward rates. This resulted in a premium of some Rs. 3 per 100 tolas for ready over March delivery. Ready opened at Rs. 47/1 and after declining to Rs. 46/14, advanced to Rs. 48/3. The strength in spot is due to the heavily oversold position of the market for the current settlement and to the usual pre-budget speculative demand coupled with the present low levels which have resulted in an improvement in the offtake to some 500 bars a day. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 2000 bars which will be augmented by about 6000 bars arriving by the incoming mail. However, the settlement is expected to pass off smoothly in spite of heavy deliveries and big commitments. In Shanghai the tael declined from 2s. 0-1/16d to 1s. 11-1/2d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 20-3/16d. and 19-13/16d. for ready and 20-1-/16 and 19-11/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 48-3 and Rs. 46-14 for ready, Rs. 48-3 and Rs. 46-12 for 18th February settlement and Rs. 45-13 and Rs. 45-5 for 19th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £560,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £710,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 4083 bars and Rs. 272,811 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £200,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange did not continue its advance of the previous week. Opening steady and after easing somewhat in the middle of the week, most of the losses were however recovered towards the close. The following are the fluctuations in some of the important shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 666/4 657-8, 667/8-660/0 Century Rs. 237/8-230 233/12 232-8; Central India Rs. 415, 405, 407/8 406/4; Crescent Rs. 67/8 62/8; Fadulbhoy Rs. 493/12 488/12 492-8 490; Indian Bleaching Rs. 82/8-80 83/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 331/4, 327/8; Kohinoor 135 126/4 128/12, New Great Rs. 127/8 111/4 116/4 115; Pearls Rs. 235 217/8 223//12; Simplex Rs. 28/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 332/8, 315 317/8.

In the miscellaneous section losses were general, the only exception being Tata Iron and Steel Defd. shares, which show a net gain of Rs. 11/4 during the week, to Rs. 311/4. Tata Ordys. declined from Rs. 47/8 to Rs. 45/12. Tata Hydros receded from 1095 to Rs. 1080, Andhra Valleys from Rs. 642/8 to Rs. 623/12 and Tata Powers Ordys. from Rs. 472/8 to Rs. 447/8. Alcock shares eased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 243/12 with Bombay Burmahs from Rs. 668/12 to Rs. 660. Steam shares declined Bombay Steams from Rs. 175 to 172/4 and Scindia Steams from Rs. 8 to Rs. 7-7. Cement shares also show losses, Bundis closing at Rs. 16/4, and Indian Cements at Rs. 227/8. Katni Ordys., however, are steady at Rs. 173/12, while Defds. have dropped to Rs. 642/8. Railway shares show no changes from the last week's quotations.

Imperial Bank shares were steady at Rs. 1,285 and Contributories at Rs. 218/12. Bank of India shares have improved to Rs. 93, while Central Bank shares after improving to Rs. 16/2, close at Rs. 15/12.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REVIEW.

—:o:—

Little Chance For Improvement In Prices.

Messrs. P. Chrysteel & Co. have issued the following weakly report on the 20th inst:—

Most of the recovery which took place last week has since been lost, due we understand to liquidation of March contracts, and stop loss selling orders. Cables from Manchester inform us that there has been more enquiry, but the uncertainty of the trend of the cotton market is preventing business. In spite of the belief that prices are now well below the cost of production, trade demand continues very poor. Most of the buying during the week was reported to be short covering. It is obvious that in most cotton markets confidence in values has been badly shaken and until such time as this is restored we shall continue to have dull and easy markets. Should the present price still be ruling when the sowing period for the next crop comes along we have no doubt there will be a considerable reduction in acreage, but in the meantime most people hesitate to buy in case an advance in price during the next month or two should prevent the expected acreage reduction. In the meantime there is a very considerable quantity of cotton which appears to be rather friendless, and until this passes into stronger hands than hold much of it at present, there is little chance of any great improvement in price.

Over the week the local market is lower by about Rs. 7|- per Candy. Exporters report a somewhat poorer demand than in recent weeks. Local Mills still report a very poor demand for yarn and cloth, and unless the Indian Government give them further assistance in the way of increased import duties it is believed that many of them will have to close down.

Arrivals into Bombay are now easing off, but whether this is due to the Strike on the G. I. P. Railway or because we are getting near the end of some of the Oomra crops it is difficult to say. Owing to the large arrivals already received the feeling is growing that our Indian crop may turn out somewhat larger than was previously expected. Meantime export figures continue very heavy, and it looks as if stocks in Bombay are now about the maximum for the season. This large stock is pressing heavily on the market and although Indian prices are cheap as compared with Americans, should the latter decline prices here must follow, for the lower the market goes so does the holding power here decrease. Until the position becomes clearer we advise clients to keep a square book.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Khandesh	630 bales
Central India	3,039 ,,
Barsi Nugger	187 ,,
Berar	1,032 ,,
Central Provinces	2,190 ,,
Dhollera	1,817 ,,
N.-W. Provinces	122 ,,
Rajputana	124 ,,
Sind-Punjab	1,070 ,,
Broach	2,986 ,,
Cotton	13,197 ,,
Wheat	3,030 cwts.
Linseed	2,392 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	85 ,,
Gingellyseeds	324 ,,
Poppyseeds	40 ,,
Groundnuts	12,845 ,,
Castorseeds	609 ,,
Rice	2,640 ,,
Myrabolams	1,574 ,,
Cottonseeds	2,253 ,,
Gram	885 ,,
Joowar	287 ,,
Maize	66 ,,
Barley	11 ,,
Bajree	2,391 ,,
Coal	3,361 tons

FIRST STEP TOWARDS AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Acreage Possibilities.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP SERVICE'S FORECAST.

ATLANTA, Jan. 23.

Probable decreases in Texas, Oklahoma, the Carolinas, and locally elsewhere appear to about offset material increases in the north central part of the belt, considerable expansion in minor states, and usual increment in the remainder of the belt.

Early acreage indications cannot be accepted at their face value, and must be used with extreme caution. However, in the past, those which were the result of farm plans already crystallized into action, have—generally foreshadowed major acreage changes. We list some of the most important early acreage indications in order of value

1. Fertilizer sales.
2. Horse and mule sales in southern markets.
3. Estimated number of workstock and other livestock on hand January 1, with comparisons.
4. Competing crops from standpoint of farm management and profitability, including livestock programs.
5. Farmers financial situation.
6. Theoretical forecast of acreage from price.

Upon request, and for the benefit of those not familiar with farming or conditions in the cotton belt, we append brief comment on use, value and current significance of each.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER.

Commercial fertilizer tag sales have a very close relation to acreage in the south-east. In that section cotton cannot be grown profitably without it under weevil conditions. Most of the fertilizer sold is used on cotton. That used on truck crops and tobacco has a different chemical analysis, and can generally be segregated from the total sales. The sales have an important significance after February 1, but do not reach maximum indicative value until April 1. Tag sales to date are far behind last year. Together with other data, we believe this foreshadows decreases in the Carolinas, and locally in Alabama and Georgia.

HORSE AND MULE SALES.

Horse and mule sales have considerable merit, both as an indication of the real financial situation of the farmer and from an acreage forecasting standpoint. Fresh workstock is the first thing a farmer buys when he is able. Past records show a close relationship between the number of horses and mules and the crop acres, particularly the acres of cotton. With fairly satisfactory knowledge of replacement requirements, increases or decreases in the sales give a reasonably close idea of change, either on a judgment basis or by alloting usual number of "cotton acres" per mule. (There are relatively few mules raised in the cotton belt, and their number is fairly constant so that it does not upset calculations). Farmers buy the stock as cotton is picked, so that by September of the preceding year the sales begin to become valuable. The season is ended by the first of April, and often sooner. So far this season, there have been tremendous increases in the central belt, good increases in the Georgia-Alabama section and decreases in Texas and Oklahoma.

Government, January 1, estimates of horses and mules on farms are used in similar manner. Estimates on other livestock, especially hogs and dairy cattle, show tendency away from or toward cotton, particularly in the south-east. In Georgia, for example, hog raising competes directly with cotton growing in land utilization. An increase in hogs usually means a decrease in cotton and vice versa. This season decreases in hogs in the south make us fear cotton increases, especially in South Georgia and Alabama.

It is readily apparent that the crops required in livestock programs prevent planting of cotton. Other crops compete directly with cotton on a basis of profitability and utility. Peanuts, winter grain, corn, tobacco and truck crops are the principal ones. The price of peanuts is lower than in years, and this will cause some drift to cotton in the coastal plains sections. Winter grain occupies the ground too late to allow much cotton to follow it in the weevil sections. Wheat was considered profitable at planting time, and there is a seven per cent. wheat increase in Texas, which doubtless contributes to the present outlook for cotton acreage decrease in that territory. Severe freezes destroyed much wheat and winter oats in the balance of the belt, giving opportunity for a cotton increase. Corn is a direct competitor of cotton, but largely in connection with livestock production. Grazing crops are in the same class as corn.

PROSPECTS OF TOBACCO.

Tobacco is an important alternative money crop in the Carolinas and Georgia. The cotton yields were low in the Carolina tobacco sections, and it now appears likely that tobacco will gain acreage at the expense of cotton in that section, also locally in Georgia. Truck crops are of minor importance, but in Southern Louisiana, Florida, South Georgia, and the Coastal sections of the Carolinas, sometimes cut into cotton acreage. This year we expect such extension in Southern Louisiana and the Carolina coastal plains. In Florida, however, cotton may gain a little at the expense of truck crops.

The crux of the whole acreage change lies in the profitability of the past cotton crop, and competing crops and the farmers' idea of future prospects. We have very satisfactory methods of our own securing and using data upon this subject. Financial indices of various kinds can also be obtained, upon which acreage changes can be theoretically forecast.

PRICE RELATION TO ACREAGE.

In recent years, a method of forecasting acreage from cotton prices has had some vogue. It depends upon a correlation of changes in price and acreage by advanced mathematical methods. It is highly theoretical, and appeals to those who believe a formula will insure certainty. In real practice, we have seen such computations twenty-five or thirty per cent. from the truth, moreover, indicating a heavy decrease where the acreage really increased enormously. The method has possibilities, but at the present stage it is too dangerous to use, except as a matter of interest.

By platting the results of all these subsidiary methods and indications by crop reporting districts, it has usually been possible to tell very roughly what direction the cotton acreage will take in various sections at an early date.

It is, however, too early to satisfactorily sum up the indications and cast a balance of the net probable change for the belt as a whole, the rough probabilities for state and local changes are summarized on the map accompanying this report. In all acreage forecasting, it is well to remember that the majority of farmers plant cotton of necessity. Necessity also forces the individual farmer to plant as large an acreage as he can handle. Therefore, conditions must be very unfavourable in order to cause a material reduction in acreage.

FARMERS' LINE OF REASONING

Propaganda for reduced acreage in the past has resulted in greatly increasing the bias of crop reports, but with little effect on the cotton acreage planted. The farmers' line of reasoning is, that if the other fellow reduces, a fine opportunity will be offered for selling the crop at better prices.

The Government March "Intentions to Plant" report (cotton not included) will offer the next important basis of prejudging the acreage, used in a way similar to the above.

Perhaps the most important of all factors affecting acreage is the policy of the Government Farm Board. What results will occur is entirely a matter of conjecture. If its action affects the price materially, it will influence the acreage.

ALL-INDIA COTTON CROP FORECAST.

Final General Memorandum.

A BEARISH REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

According to final general memorandum on cotton crop for 1929-30 total area now reported is 25,121,000 acres as against 26,256,000 acres revised estimate at this time last year. The total estimated yield now stands at 5,553,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 5,673,000 bales (revised) at the corresponding date last year.—A. P.

	Acres.	Bales.
Current Year	25,121,000	5,533,000
Previous Year	26,256,000	5,673,000
Average (5 years)	25,684,000	5,690,000

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Purchases of American cotton, 1st Sept. 29 to 31st Aug. 30 7,208 bales.

American cotton arrived in India, 1st Sept. to 29 to 20th Feb. 30 6,503 bales.

American cotton at Sea for India 700 bales.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64|3.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76|2.

4 1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94|12.

4 1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 85|12.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|2.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95|6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99|14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99|15.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100|3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100|11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101|10.

6 1|2 per cent Bday Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103|14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72|8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 98|14.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs 105.

Forward Rates.—4th March settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64|10 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99-14-0.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

3 months Discounts 3 7|8 per cent.

6 months Discounts 3 15|16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Call money 6-1|4 per cent.

One month 5 3|4 per cent.

Three months 5 1|2 per cent.

Six months 4 1|2 per cent.

Tone of money market.—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver.—Quietly steady. China, Continent & India sold.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices
Andhra Valley (7-1|2 per cent 1933 Notes)	£100-10-0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£ 75- 0-0
Attock Oil Co Ltd.	£ 1-14-6
Australian 5 per cent Loan (1935|45)	£ 91- 0-0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0-14-3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 0-14-0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0-12-0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 5-15-0
French 5 per cent Rentes	£ 20- 5-0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£116- 0-0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£ 1- 1-3
India 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Stock	£ 59- 0-0
India 4-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan (1950|55)	£ 81-10-0
India 3 per cent Sterling Stock	£ 50- 0-0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0- 1-9
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	£ 0- 2-3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0-12-9
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	£ 0- 3-0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£ 4- 5-0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	£ 1-17-0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	£ 0- 0-3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 per cent Deb.	£ 63-10-0
Tata Power 7-1|2 per cent 'B' Debs. 1933|48	£98-10-0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 per cent Debentures	£ 98- 0-0
War Loan 5 per cent (1929-47)	£101-10-0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

	1929-30	1928-29
F. P. Bales Receipts to date 20-2-30	7582000	8189000
Receipts Yesterday 20-2-30	4000	8000
Exports to date 20-2-30	5285000	6102000
Stocks at Ports 14-2-30	2272000	2104000
Stock Interior Towns 14-2-30	1326000	966000
Stock at Liverpool 14-2-30	1012000	1088000
Visible Supply 14-2-30	5395000	5290000
Quantity in sight 14-2-30	12816000	12962000
Quantity out of sight 14-2-30	9175000	9928000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 44|9; highest Rs. 45|1; closing Rs. 44|14.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 46|6; lowest Rs. 46|4|6; closing Rs. 46|6

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 47|7; highest 48; closing Rs. 47|14.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1930.

Prison Life To Be Improved.

BUT NO DEFINITION OF "POLITICALS"!

NOT RACE, BUT WEALTH, RECOGNISED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

Important decisions of the Government of India regarding jail rules are announced in a press communique which runs as follows:—

"The Government of India have for some time had under consideration the amendment of Jail Rules in certain respects. The matter had been referred to the Local Governments who have formulated their views after extensive consultation of non-official opinion. A Conference of Provincial representatives was thereupon held and the Government of India have also had discussions with some prominent members of the Legislative Assembly. The problems under examination have been found difficult and complex and have led to the expression of widely divergent opinions. The Government of India have endeavoured to give due weight to, even when they have not been able to accept in full, the representations made. The conclusions at which they have arrived on the more important points and which are designed to secure on matters of principle substantial uniformity throughout India are now announced.

WHAT ARE "POLITICAL PRISONERS?"

Convicted persons will be divided into three divisions or classes A, B and C. Prisoners will be eligible for class A if

(1) They are non-habitual prisoners of good character.

(2) They, by social status, education and habits of life, have been accustomed to a superior mode of living.

(3) They have not been convicted of

(A) Offences involving elements of cruelty, moral degredation or personal greed;

(B) Serious or premediated violence;

(C) Serious offences against property;

(D) Offences relating to possession of explosives, fire-arms and other dangerous weapons with the object of committing an offence or of enabling an offence to be committed; and

(E) Abetment or incitement of offences falling within these subclauses.

"C" CLASS FOR THE POOR.

Prisoners will be eligible for Class B who by social status education or habit of life have been accustomed to a superior mode of living. Habitual prisoners will not be excluded automatically. The classifying authority will be allowed discretion to suggest their inclusion in this class, having regard to their character and antecedents subject to confirmation or revision by the Local Government. Class "C" will consist of prisoners who are not classified in Classes "A' and "B."

The classifying authority will be the High Court, Sessions Judges, District Magistrates, Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Magistrates of the First Class (the two latter through the District Magistrate). In cases tried by them originally or in any other case, the District Magistrate should make the initial recommendation for classification into classes "A" and "B" to the Local Government, by whom these recommendations will be confirmed or reviewed.

PRIVILEGES OF 'A' AND 'B' CLASS.

Certain forecasts of their decisions which have been brought to the notice of the Government of India indicate considerable misapprehension in regard to this tripartite division and its effect upon the existing classes of prisoners. It should be clearly understood that all prisoners within 'A' class are eligible for the privileges of that class. No class of prisoners will be eligible for any additional privileges on the ground of race. All privileges now given to special class prisoners will be continued to 'A' class prisoners, such as separate cell accommodation, necessary articles of furniture, reasonable facilities for association and exercise and suitable sanitary and bathing arrangements. In other matters, the following decisions have been arrived at:

DIET.

The diet for classes 'A' and 'B' will be superior to the ordinary prison diet given to prisoners in Class 'C' and will be based on a flat rate of the cost per prisoner within the limits of which the actual food may vary. The cost of superior diet provided in the case of classes 'A' and 'B' should be borne by the Government. As special class prisoners are, under existing rules, permitted to supplement prison diet at their own expense, this privilege will be retained as at present as regards 'A' class prisoners.

CLOTHING.

Existing rules regarding the privileges of special class prisoners to wear their own clothes will continue as regards 'A' class prisoners. If they desire to have clothing at Government expense, they will be provided with that prescribed for 'B' class prisoners. 'B' class prisoners will wear prison clothing modified in certain respects and of a better type than that worn by 'C' class prisoners.

ACCOMMODATION.

A separate jail in each Province for classes 'A' and 'B' is desirable and its provision, though it must depend on available financial resources of the local Governments, should be regarded as the goal to be aimed at. Meanwhile, the Government of India hope that Local Governments will carefully review the resources of the jails now existing in the Provinces and endeavour by such measures as are within their power to secure the end in view. In additon to separate accommodation, the Government of India desire to emphasise the necessity of a special staff to deal with 'A' and 'B' class prisoners and are of opinion that this matter should receive the earliest possible attention.

PRISON TASKS.

In accordance with the principle already applied, the importance of which is re-affirmed, the tasks allotted to prisoners in 'A' and 'B' classes should be assigned after due consideration on medical grounds and with careful regard to capacity, character, previous modes of life and antecedents of prisoners.

FACILITIES FOR READING.

The Government of India accept the principle that reasonable facilities subject to safeguards should be provided by the Government for the intellectual requirements of educated and literate prisoners. Local Governments will be requested to examine the condition of jail libraries in the Provinces and in cases where these are non-existent or defective, to take early steps to establish or improve them. Literate prisoners may be allowed to read books and magazines from outside, subject to the approval of the Jail Superintendent.

Newspapers will be allowed to 'A' class prisoners on the same conditions as under the existing rules they are allowed to special class prisoners, that is, in special circumstances, and with the approval of the Local Government. As regards literate prisoners generally, where the Local Government publish a jail newspaper or where they intend to publish it, this publication will be available once a week for literate prisoners. Where Local Governments are unable to publish a weekly newspaper, the Government of India have decided that a few copies of a weekly paper approved by the Local Government should be provided at Government expense for 'A' and 'B' class prisoners.

LETTERS AND INTERVIEWS.

'A' class prisoners will be allowed to write and receive one letter and have one interview a fortnight instead of once a month as at present and 'B' class prisoners, to write and receive one letter and have an interview once a month instead of at the considerably longer intervals now permitted under the various jail manuals. The publication of matters discussed at interviews or of the substances of letters received from prisoners may entail the withdrawal or curtailment of the privilege.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.

The Government of India accept the principle that some differentiation of treatment is desirable in the case of under-trial prisoners who, by social status, education or habit of life, have been accustomed to a superior mode of living. There will therefore be two classes of under-trial prisoners based on the previous standard of living only. The classifying authority will be the trying court, subject to the approval of the District Magistrate. The diet provided for 'A' and 'B' class convicted prisoners will be given to the former and the diet of 'C' class prisoners, to the latter. Under-trial prisoners in either class will be allowed to supplement this diet by private purchase through the Jail authorities. Under the existing rules, they are allowed to wear their own clothing and the suggestion has been made that in cases where under-trial prisoners are inadequately clad or are unable to obtain clothing from outside, suitable clothing which should not be prison clothing, should be provided by the Jail authorities, the Government of India commend this suggestion for adoption by the Local Governments.

The Government of India are of opinion that the interpretation of the existing rules in a liberal spirit together with the modifications now proposed and the provision of better and cellular accommodation will effect improvements in the directions which the enquiry has indicated as desirable. They therefore hope that the Local Governments will make every effort to improve the existing resources to the best possible advantage. In many of the opinions received by the Government of India, stress has been laid on the desirability of separating under-trial prisoners who are habituals or are charged with grave offences from those who have not been previously convicted. On this subject the Government of India consider that no further orders are necessary as they understand that this is the existing practice.

Local Governments are now being invited to amend their Jail Manuals in the light of these principles and to frame rules where necessary under Section 60 of the Prisons Act. Pending such revision, they are being requested as far as possible to give immediate practical effect to these changes.—A. P.

The late Mr Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. He died on Thursday.

SIND-BOMBAY RAILWAY.

—:o:—

Reduction Of Agricultural Freights.

DELHI, Feb. 20.

There was a general discussion on the Railway Budget in the Council of State to-day, lasting three hours. Mr. Chari feared that the Indo-Burma railway project had been postponed indefinitely. Sir George Rainy informed the House that as soon as financial conditions permitted Government would make substantial reduction in freights of agricultural produce. He assured Sir Arthur Froom that as soon as financial conditions permitted the Sind-Bombay project would be one of the first to be undertaken.—A. P.

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

Com. Kenworthy's Support.

FUTILITY OF REPRESSION.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Com. Kenworthy, in to-day's "Reynold's News," reviewing the Indian situation, says nationalist feeling is running in increasing volume composed of three subsidiary streams, namely, business men out for high tariffs, politicians imbued with extreme patriotism, and revolutionary elements, whose main strength lies in poorer classes.

Sensible people, British and Indian alike, have come to the conclusion that it was absolutely necessary that the fullest measure of responsible self-Government should be granted at the earliest possible moment. The only alternative is repression. This will succeed for a time but the violent Independence party will gradually increase in strength, preachers of anarchy will be listened to and there will be a real strife and bloodshed.

Having said India is entitled to be a self-governing dominion within the Empire we must give no grounds for Indians to suppose we are talking with our tongue in our cheeks. If the British electorate is wise, it will above all insist on the problem being kept out of party politics.—"Hindu" Special Cable.

LABOUR COMMISSION LEAVE FOR KHARAGPUR.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

With the exception of the Chairman the Labour Commission left for Kharagpur this morning. Mr. J. H. Whitley was unable to accompany his colleagues on account of the illness of his wife.—A. P.

A Tinnevelly correspondent wires that postal runner while carrying mailbags on Sivagiri Rajapalayam Road on Monday morning was attacked and killed by dacoits who carried away the mailbags. Police are investigating.—A. P.

Sir K. V. Reddy having completely recovered will be leaving Madras for Delhi on 2nd March where he will interview Viceroy. He will reach Bombay on 10th March from which place he will sail for South Africa on 12th March.—A. P.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao has received intimation that strong Labour Committee has been formed in England for the purpose of giving prominence to the viewpoint of Indian Labour. It consists of members of Parliament and influential Trade Unionists.—A. P.

"DON'T DEPEND UPON OLD TO WIN YOUR FREEDOM."

Dr. Pattabhi's Letter To Seva Dal.

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

The Secretary-General of the Hindusthan Seva Dal has received a letter from Dr. Pattabhi Setaramaiah, a member of the Congress Working Committee, in which he writes as follows:—

These ten years you have been undergoing your training in the arts of non-violent non-co-operation by apprenticing or serving in the field of constructive programme. The time has now come for you to enter the field subject to your view of Ahimsa in all that you say or do. None shall act before Mahatma Gandhi strikes. None may lag behind after. Nor need you have any conscientious scruples in respect of your duties. It is the initiations and control of civil disobedience that are limited to those who accept non-violence as an article of faith; but the participation in the campaign is open alike to them and to those who accept non-violence as a policy essential in the circumstances to the attainment of Swaraj. Non-violence is not apathy, cowardice or supineness. It is a positive factor and philosophy. It impels you to give your life not many ones to invite suffering on yourself, not to inflict any on others. Thus it is up to you to give proofs of your courage and purity of your service and sacrifice. Do not depend upon the old to win your freedom. Freedom's battle must be fought out by every "Navjiwan" of the nation.—Free Press.

Fresh Burdens Imposed On Bombay.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S FEAT.

M. D. KARKI IN TWO MINDS.

Within a space of not more than four hours on Friday afternoon the Bombay Legislative Council carried through all the three readings two taxation bills imposing upon this Presidency a fresh tax of over a quarter of a crore. Year after year, the bills amending the Court-fees and Indian Stamp Duty Acts have been coming before the House, discussed "ad nauseam" and ultimately passed with the Government's solemn assurance every time that they would not be revived again.

NO DIFFICULTY.

Owing to the absence of the Congress members, this time Government were in a position to demonstrate "greater political honesty" by definitely refusing to commit themselves to any promise. The debate on the bills was an absolutely dull affair.

DEFIANCE OF CONGRESS.

The striking incident of the day was the presence of Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara) in the Council Chamber. Mr. Karki who has been returned to the Council in the last general election on the Congress ticket has not yet seen his way to resign from the Council, in obedience to the Congress mandate. Since the commencement of this session he was seen moving about in the lobbies with an uneasy feeling. It was hoped that whatever his love for the Council he would not enter the inner Chamber. But he falsified the anticipations of his friends by taking his seat to-day.

COURT FEES AMENDMENT BILL.

Resuming its sitting on Friday afternoon the Bombay Legislative Council proceeded with Government business for the session. Some of the Sind members who had not hitherto come down from their constituencies, attended the session for the first time. The small question list was disposed of quickly. Shrewdly enough, Government had put their taxation bills in the forefront of their legislation.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan moved the first reading of the bill further to amend the Court-fees (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1926. The note explaining the objects and reasons for which the bill is introduced says: "The Court-fees (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1926, was passed to enhance the Court-fees in certain cases for the purpose of increasing the revenue of Government. It was to remain in operation for four years from the 1st April 1926, and if at the end of that period the financial position still made it necessary, its life was to be extended. A similar Act was passed in March 1922 and remained in force for two years ending 31st March 1924. The result of the last four years' experience has proved the necessity of the retention of the revised scale of Court-fees which is enacted in the measure of 1926; and it is, therefore, proposed to continue the Act."

The bill amending the Act extends its operation for one year more. The Finance Member in commending the bill to the House declared that the revenue from the Court fees was needed for piling up the reserve which stood at present very much depleted.

SINS OF GOVERNMENT.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira), in a vigorous speech opposed on principle to give the Finance Member additional sources of taxation until the Government as a whole saw the wisdom of heeding the advice given by the people's representatives in the House. He did not know why the sins of Government should be visited on the heads of the poor tax-payers in the Presidency.

SHEER STUPIDITY.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) opposing the Bill, remarked that this Government was not in the least responsible to elected representatives of the people. It was therefore, sheer stupidity to strengthen the hands of this Government by opening for them fresh avenues of taxation. The attitude of this Government towards the poor cultivator was shocking. It was, indeed, brutal and atrocious in the extreme.

Coming to the bill, the speaker pointed out that the brunt of the increase in Court fees fell on poor cultivators who were subjected to a double tyranny, that of Government on the one hand and of Sawkar on the other.

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Desai (Kaira) said he would support the Bill if an assurance was forthcoming from Government that the bill would not come again for extension after one year.

APPEAL FOR CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) said he could not deny that looking to the present condition of Government's finances, the passing of the bill was necessary. Government could not do without the bill and the revenue that it promised to bring. He appealed to the Leader of the House to take the non-official members into his confidence for concerting measures to bring about satisfactory retrenchment by allowing the House to pass a lump cut of Rs. 30 lacs in the expenditure.

Mr. H. V. Kolhatkar (East Khandesh) opposed the bill.

UNFULFILLED PROMISE.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Mill-owners' Association) reminded the House that when the bill was introduced for the first time, they were distinctly told that it was only an extraordinary measure and it would be discontinued the moment the financial stringency was over. That promise had unfortunately remained unfulfilled and Government had again come to the House with a proposal for the extension of the bill. The House was entitled to ask an assurance from Government that the bill would not be repeated again after the expiry of the period now asked for. He was prepared to vote for the bill only if that assurance was coming from Government.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay-North) maintained that the people's representatives in the House would not be justified in allowing the bill to pass.

THE OLD STORY.

Mr. H. V. Pataskar (East Khandesh) remarked that it was the fourth time the bill had come before the House and it was defended and opposed on the same grounds during all these years. Every time they were hoodwinked into the belief that the bill would not come again for the second time.

GOVERNMENT APOLOGIA.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson assured the House that Government were doing all they could do with a view to bring about effective retrenchment. Mr. Lalji Naranji had asked him to say what Government's attitude was towards the question of retrenchment. He (speaker) would assure the representative of Indian Merchants' Chamber that Government had been most carefully going into the question of retrenchment.

In the Committee which the Finance Member had appointed for the purpose of the examination of the budget, he had taken some of the non-official members of the House into his confidence.

SALARY REDUCTION IMPOSSIBLE.

Economy was going on in Public Works and various other departments. He failed to understand how anybody could argue that the present salaries of the permanent officials could be reduced. Government could not possibly reduce the consolidated scale of salaries. All that they could do was to reduce this scale for future appointments. It was not possible, he added, in one year to say or do anything definite about the financial condition of the Presidency. It was quite possible that if the financial situation improved Government would reduce taxation. Till then reduction of one tax would necessarily and inevitable involve imposition of another.

Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli (Dharwar) and Rao Bahadur R. R.

(Continued on page 7.)

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DETAILS ON PAGE 9.

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